

United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. STEELMAN (for himself, Mr. WYLLIE, Mr. DU PONT, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. ABDONOR, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. CRONIN):

H.R. 8907. A bill to provide that appointments to the offices of Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin (for himself, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. FROELICH, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HINSHAW, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. MALLARY, Mr. PIKE, Mr. RHODES, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON, Mr. TREEN, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. YOUNG of Illinois):

H.R. 8908. A bill to amend the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 to make it clear that local governments may use amounts freed by revenue sharing for tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOUNTAIN (for himself, Mr. BROVHILL of North Carolina, and Mr. RANDALL):

H.R. 8909. A bill to establish a Federal Legal Aid Corporation through which the Government of the United States of America may render financial assistance to its respective States for the purposes of encouraging the provision of legal assistance to individual citizens who are in need of professional legal services for prosecution or defense of certain causes in law and equity; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HEINZ:

H.R. 8910. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for the registration of practitioners conducting narcotic treatment programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAILSBACK:

H.R. 8911. A bill to provide for salary de-

posits by the Clerk of the House of Representatives in financial organizations; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. KLUCEVSKY, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. ANNUNZIO, and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois):

H.R. 8912. A bill to require that a percentage of U.S. oil imports be carried on U.S.-flag vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DIGGS (by request):

H.R. 8913. A bill relating to benefits for employees of the Government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HOGAN (for himself and Mrs. HOLY):

H.R. 8914. A bill to amend the act of April 9, 1966, so as to provide for the acquisition of Oxon Hill Manor for use as the official residence for the Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. O'BRIEN:

H.J. Res. 631. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing the right to life to the unborn, the ill, the aged, or the incapacitated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.J. Res. 632. Joint resolution to designate the area in the State of Florida known as Cape Kennedy as Cape Canaveral; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. WALSH:

H.J. Res. 633. Joint resolution providing that certain mass transit services operated wholly within one State shall be subject to regulation by that State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. Res. 452. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish as a standing committee of the House the Committee on Energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. SCHNEEBELL introduced a bill (H.R. 8915) for the relief of Stephen W. McCormack, Capt., U.S. Air Force, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

259. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, relative to allocating fuel to the agricultural sector of the economy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

260. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, relative to allocating fuel to the agricultural sector of the economy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

261. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, requesting the Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to student assignment in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

262. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, relative to providing social services for the communities under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

242. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Douglas A. Bentsen, Oakland, Calif., and others, relative to initiating impeachment proceedings against the President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH: STARVING SCIENCE

### HON. PETER N. KYROS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note in Newsweek magazine for the week of June 25 an article by Dr. George D. Pappas, a professor of anatomy at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York, and a personal friend of mine.

George Pappas is a native of my State of Maine; in fact, he and I both grew up in Portland, where we attended school together. Dr. Pappas did his undergraduate work at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, and pursued his advanced degree at Ohio State University.

Dr. Pappas, who is also secretary of the American Society for Cell Biology, represents an outstanding member of what may be a vanishing breed of scientists. The administration has unfortunately, proposed the elimination of future research training grants for medical scientists. My colleagues and I on the Public Health Subcommittee have attempted to reverse this trend. Our Na-

tional Biomedical Research Fellowship, Traineeship, and Training Act of 1973 is predicated on the finding that the success and continued viability of the Federal biomedical research effort depends on the availability of excellent scientists and a network of institutions of excellence capable of producing superior research personnel.

George D. Pappas is one of those superior research scientists, and I am pleased to share with you his eloquent statement regarding the continued need for biomedical research.

#### STARVING SCIENCE

(By George D. Pappas)

As a bio-medical scientist who also trains future researchers and physicians, I apparently belong to a superfluous species or one that the present Administration doesn't wish to multiply. That seems to be the message of the 1974 Nixon budget, which proposes to eliminate research training grants for future medical scientists.

In a budget that includes a \$1 billion expenditure for an atomic aircraft carrier (probably obsolete) allotments in the past for training grants have been minuscule—amounting to approximately \$134 million annually. Yet these funds (now to be phased out altogether), meticulously administered by the National Institutes of Health and distributed to medical schools and universities in 45 states, have achieved awesome results: they have enabled American medical schools

to increase their enrollments and at the same time provide the finest quality of education available anywhere in the world; and they have insured a continuous supply of the kind of research talent that has made possible spectacular strides over the past decade.

How then can Administration spokesmen tell us that we are "Ivory-tower elitists" and that our work is not "relevant" to the nation's needs? This view reflects a failure to distinguish between medical engineering and basic research.

#### A FAMILIAR EXAMPLE

The most familiar example is poliomyelitis. The great breakthrough in this field was John Enders's discovery that viruses could be grown in monkey-kidney cultures. Enders was not working specifically on polio but was chiefly concerned with the role of viruses in cancer. What followed—the Salk and Sabin vaccines and the techniques of immunization—was engineering, scientific technology of the most brilliant kind.

Another scourge of mankind that we have virtually conquered is tuberculosis. This story also began with basic research in 1943 when Selman Waksman—a professor of soil biology—discovered streptomycin. Or take the use of L-Dopa to relieve the symptoms of Parkinson's disease. Dr. George Cotzias, who was responsible for the development of this treatment, was initially interested not in neurological disorders but rather in the basic role that trace metals play in the body's metabolism. He knew that Chilean manganese-mine workers often develop Parkinson-like

symptoms. His studies led him finally to L-Dopa.

One could fill many pages with a list of the contributions by American research scientists to the betterment of human and animal health. However, I am not suggesting that we preserve the training grants out of a vain-glorious desire to remain "first" in medical science, though this seems to me a legitimate source of national pride. There are better reasons. The only real "economies" in health care in our time have been the result of medical research. A quarter a century ago, U.S. hospitals were filled with patients with infectious diseases which have virtually vanished by reason of new vaccines and drugs. As recently as 1960 there were 10,000 quadriplegic victims of polio in institutions. At current hospital costs, the prevention of polio—which began with John Enders's basic research—has yielded annual savings of a third of a billion dollars. A decade ago TB sanatoriums dotted the landscape. They have disappeared with the costly hospitals that once housed children with rheumatic fever and its consequences.

All these gains were in the tradition of what might be called nineteenth-century medical science—problems of how to kill invading microbes that cause sickness without the treatment killing the host. Today we have reached a new frontier, typified by the problem of cancer. This is not simply a question of dealing with an invader, a foreign body, but of finding out why and how a cell changes its function. Similar enigmas face us in studying coronary disease, arthritis and other crippling ailments and the causes of mental illness.

The things we are doing in the field of cell biology may seem esoteric; but in fact they are going to give us the clues to solving the great mysteries that still plague us. I, for example, spend my summers at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Mass., working on the brains of fish and lobsters. Nerve impulses travel from nerve cell to nerve cell via specialized connections called synapses. We want to find out how the structure of the synapse allows communication between nerve cells. We impale the nerve cells with microelectrodes so that we can send a minute electric current from one cell and record this signal in a nearby cell. Next we apply drugs to the preparation and watch what happens to the recorded message. Then we look at this tissue with the aid of the electron microscope to judge the effect of the drugs. Out of the work—and the work of many other investigators in the field—we will one day have the answer to such questions as the nature of memory, consciousness and learning.

In recent years we have made great strides in the understanding and control of the immune systems. As a result, 85 per cent of kidney transplants survive, and blue babies are a thing of the past. We are at the threshold of learning to direct the immune responses to destroy, selectively, the cancer cell.

#### THE TOOLS OF RESEARCH

Only since the end of World War II have we had the tools for this kind of research, notably the electron microscope; and only since the Russians put up Sputnik has the Federal government provided the wherewithal for the undertaking. With the sudden discovery that we were lagging badly in basic science the Congress appropriated substantial sums to support science, especially biology. The grants also provided an indirect subsidy for medical schools and universities. If they are withdrawn the impact on many fine institutions will be grave.

Most ominous, however, is the prospect of drying up the supply of new talent on which scientific progress depends. We are not in any way pampering these future scientists; they receive stipends ranging from approxi-

mately \$2,000 to \$8,000 a year, without which they could not afford to dedicate themselves to research and teaching careers.

The Administration's decision to terminate the training grants seems to be based on a misapprehension of the nature of science. Thus, increased sums are appropriated for cancer and heart disease to be spent on contracts rather than on basic research projects. There are large sums for contract work of a bio-engineering nature, one example being the design of a less expensive, improved artificial kidney machine. This is humanitarian and worthy. But a machine is only a crutch. And it is cruel to cut off support for the basic research that will one day tell us what causes the malfunction of kidney cells and thus enable us to eradicate a major cause of human suffering.

Fortunately, there appear to be in the hall of Congress a number of men and women who grasp the realities of medical science. And I, for one, have sufficient faith in the American people—who have become extremely sophisticated about the quality of medical care and increasingly aware of the benefits of basic science—to believe that they, through their representatives in Washington, will reverse a short-sighted, penny-wise and potentially disastrous Administration decision.

#### GADSDEN COUNTY TO CELEBRATE 150TH BIRTHDAY

#### HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, this year the people of Gadsden County, Fla., are proudly celebrating their 150th anniversary of the creation of their county.

It is significant to note that this was the fifth of the counties created in Florida and was established on June 24, 1823.

It was named in honor of James Gadsden—1788-1858—a South Carolinian who served Gen. Andrew Jackson as aide-de-camp during the Florida campaign of 1818.

Gadsden County is rich in agricultural tradition. It is one of the two major centers in the Nation for the production of shade tobacco and the men who know how to produce the best possible leaf in this, perhaps the most expensive field crop grown, live in Gadsden County.

It is rich in legend and even richer in its people. Some of the finest people I have the privilege of knowing make their homes in the north Florida county.

For a little over 10 years now, I have had the privilege of representing the people of Gadsden County in the Congress. I can say with all candor that they are a pleasure to serve. They are progressive in spirit, determined to overcome all of their obstacles, and preserve a heritage rich in culture and charm.

The people of this county have been blessed with many priceless natural resources. These are augmented by great people who face the future with the determination to see that they are properly developed and that the economic well being of the county continues to grow. Congratulations are in order and I

wanted to take this opportunity on the floor of the House of Representatives to wish the people of Gadsden County a most happy 150th birthday.

#### KENT STATE: A FRESH LOOK

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, when four college students are shot to death and nine others wounded by members of the National Guard, Federal action is clearly called for. It is now over 3 years since the Kent State University killings. The National Guardsmen who fired their rifles have not, to this day, openly accounted for their actions. The parents whose children were lost on that day, 50,000 citizens who signed a petition calling for the convening of a Federal grand jury, and million of other concerned Americans have waited for such an account. But the Department of Justice has adamantly and consistently refused to order a Federal grand jury investigation of the shooting.

However, just days ago, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson directed the Justice Department to take "a fresh look" at the Kent killings.

I commend Mr. Richardson for initiating these first steps in the long trek toward justice. I sincerely hope that Justice Department involvement culminates in a full-scale Federal investigation of the tragedy that was Kent.

A recent New York Times editorial entitled "Kent State Scrutiny" dealt with this subject. It is now submitted for the attention of my colleagues in Congress:

#### KENT STATE SCRUTINY

In ordering the Justice Department to take "a fresh look" at the May 1970 shootings at Kent State University, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson seems to be taking a fresh look at the Justice Department itself. His directive to subordinates to determine whether the Government's hasty exit from the case "was properly founded" may be a hopeful sign of a new approach.

In 1971 John N. Mitchell, then the Attorney General, decided against the convening of a Federal grand jury to investigate the actions of the Ohio National Guard that had led to the death of four students. Even though Mr. Mitchell had himself referred to the Guard's resort to gunfire as "unnecessary, unwarranted and inexcusable," the Justice Department thus closed the Federal Government's book on the tragedy.

The parents of some of the dead students and others who were wounded have, understandably, never considered the Government's action as either justified or final. Damage suits are still pending. Last October, the parents' lawyers asked a Federal court to order the investigations to be reopened.

Recent revelations about the Administration's attitudes toward dissenting students in 1970 raise new questions concerning the Justice Department's failure under Mr. Mitchell's direction to deal objectively and fairly with the Kent State affair. Apart from the basic issue of justice toward the students' parents, Mr. Richardson's re-opening of the case could give credibility to his earlier pledge to make a clean break with this unhappy chapter in the department's history.

## HUMAN NEEDS AND BUDGET PRIORITIES

## HON. ANDREW YOUNG

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, our national commitment to the poor and underprivileged of our society has long been one of the primary concerns of Congress. We note with increasing anxiety and alarm, however, that this commitment is being thwarted today by administration impoundment and dismantlement. We must not allow the goals of our agencies of manpower training, health care, and education to be distorted.

I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the sensitive and thoughtful recent testimony of Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., a most distinguished worker in the field of human rights and social welfare. Following is the full text of Mr. Jordan's remarks.

## TESTIMONY OF VERNON E. JORDAN, JR.

Mr. Chairman and members of this Special Ad Hoc Committee, my name is Vernon E. Jordan, Jr. I am the Executive Director of the National Urban League and a board member of the Coalition for Human Needs and Budget Priorities.

Yesterday, while preparing these remarks for this distinguished Committee, I came across a brief story in the Washington Post that, for me, symbolizes the dilemma of the poor in this affluent nation.

The story reported that the Office of Economic Opportunity—or what is left of it—is considering a three million dollar grant to an organization of businessmen to prepare and distribute to poor people, success stories of self-help groups. This proposed program comes at a time when funds for manpower development, for schools and hospitals, for health services, for urban aid, and for anti-poverty programs have been frozen, impounded, subjected to moratorium, phased out and dismantled. It comes at a time when the legitimate and necessary powers and prerogatives of the federal government in the domestic arena are being parcelled out to state and local governments whose experience and past track record makes it highly unlikely that they will be responsive to the needs of poor and moderate-income citizens. This proposed shift in power and responsibility has not been accompanied by the necessary resources or by the necessary safeguards against local abuses.

We are treated then, to the sordid spectacle of the federal government taking away the boots of the poor while preparing to grant three million dollars worth of propaganda on how to pull yourself up by the bootstraps.

Just as Watergate has become a symbol of political immorality and the threat to a free society, so too, does this story symbolize the callousness of the current federal approach to the serious social problems this country faces. Money is not available—in a budget of over \$268 billion—for day care centers, childhood development, schools, health centers, and job-creation programs. But it is available for propagandizing the poor. Confronted with the absurdity of this situation, we must recall Horace Walpole's classic remark about the world: "A comedy to those that think, a tragedy to those that feel."

Watergate, which has rightly received so much publicity in recent weeks, is a minor second-story job compared to the violent assault on the promises made to America's poor and to the aspirations they have nurtured. While the public has been obsessed with Watergate, the Senate Select Committee on

Nutrition and Human Needs reported that twelve million Americans are malnourished. While the press has covered page-after-page with Watergate revelations, little notice has been given to the housing freeze that affects hundreds of thousands of low-income people in need of subsidized housing. While the television cameras has been focused on the Watergate hearings, over four million people are walking the streets without jobs and hundreds of thousands of others have simply given up all hope of finding work.

The budget cuts, the dismantling of federal programs, and the institution of special revenue sharing will have their greatest impact on the black poor, who already are forced to shoulder the burdens of discrimination and want. The bright promises made in the form of civil rights legislation and federal anti-poverty programs have been whittled away and are now in danger of being withdrawn altogether. The budget and the government's domestic policies break faith with the black poor, as they break faith with the cities, and with the country as a whole.

While black people will be hurt most, because we are disproportionately poor, the majority of people affected by the budget cuts and the cutbacks in federal social programs are white. I believe this must be made clear to the country, which too often sees social spending programs as being solely for minorities. Far more white people than black will be hit, and hit hard, by this budget. When black people rightly protest the inequities in American life today, we are charged with "special pleading by special Americans." I come here today then, to plead on behalf of all poor citizens, the vast majority of whom are white, that the Congress seize its responsibilities and frustrate the current attempt to repeal the 1960s.

Just the briefest glance at some of the affected federal programs is enough to show that the budget cuts are more than an attempt to bring about some kind of balance in the apportionment of federal resources and to roll back supposed advantages enjoyed by minorities. There are three times as many poor white families as there are poor black families. The majority of people on welfare are white—of the black poor, over half don't get one single devalued, inflation-ridden dollar from welfare. Two-thirds of the families who got homes through the now-frozen 235 housing subsidy programs were white. Two-thirds of the trainees in MDTA programs are white; three-fourths of On-the-Job Training enrollees are white and four-fifths of people employed in the Public Employment Program are white. I could go on; the list is endless. The tragedies inflicted on millions of poor families—white and black—is endless.

White people also made the greatest gains in the 1960's—more whites moved out of poverty and more whites raised their incomes than did blacks. But it is this silent white majority that has gained the most and stands to lose the most under the new budget proposals, this silent white majority must end its silence and speak out forcefully for expanded social spending, for realistic and sweeping welfare reforms and for the dismantling of efforts to shift federal responsibilities onto local governments. We may have come on different ships, but we're all in the same boat now.

I believe, too, that it is up to the Congress to assert its Constitutional role in our government and to initiate the changes so desperately needed by your constituents. I see little hope for action from the Executive Branch. Many people feel that the changes in staffing arrangements in the wake of Watergate will open the government to more liberalized programs. But I fear that the basic domestic policy is set within this budget, a budget that is a rigid coffin for the hopes and dreams of the poor.

Further, the disclosures and controversies surrounding Watergate have left a dangerous

vacuum in our government, a vacuum that must be filled in a constructive way by the Congress if our country is not to embark on a period of drift and indecision. And the Congress has a special responsibility to take the initiative in domestic affairs because its proper Constitutional role has been flouted: programs have been ended, appointments have been made, and sweeping changes in federal-state relations have been initiated without its advice and consent, as mandated by the Constitution.

In the light of this, and in the wake of the lessons of a war that lasted ten years without Congressional approval, and in view of the imbalance created by actions of the Executive Branch, and above all, because the masses of poor and lower-income Americans cannot take the indignities and outrages inflicted upon them by the budget and by current domestic policies, I believe it is incumbent upon the legislative branch of the government to reverse federal domestic policy and to embark on Congressionally-initiated reforms in the economic and social life of our nation.

## LITHUANIA TAKEOVER

## HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, the ongoing summit conference between Communist Party Leader Brezhnev and President Nixon has quite naturally absorbed the national attention. Vital as these talks may be for the pursuit of global peace, we should not permit them to overshadow the recent anniversary of the Soviet takeover of Lithuania.

On June 15, 1940, the U.S.S.R. forcibly annexed Lithuania—at the cost of 7 million lives. In its subsequent efforts to bring the captive nation into line, the U.S.S.R. has resorted to the harshest forms of oppression, to the denial of the most basic civil liberties, even to the deportation of one-sixth of the nation's people.

Yet, despite all these tribulations, the Lithuanian spirit has remained unbroken. In 1941, Lithuanian nationalists took advantage of the impending German invasion of Russia to stage a nearly successful revolution. From 1944 to 1952, bloody partisan resistance efforts cost nearly 50,000 lives. And demonstrations have continued to the present day. In March 1972, over 17,000 Lithuanians signed a petition protesting the desperate situation of Roman Catholics in their country. Because three previous collective letters had gone unanswered, they addressed this petition to the Secretary General of the United Nations, asking him to bring it to the attention of Mr. Brezhnev. More recently, a young Lithuanian immolated himself in a public square in order to protest the subjugation of his country. The resultant demonstrations were cruelly put down by special Russian riot police.

It is not enough that the U.S. Government has refused to recognize the Soviet annexation of the Baltic nations. It is important that every American citizen recognize that the degree to which Lithuanians value the liberty they have been denied is the degree to which we should value the liberty we possess.

**LEE HAMILTON'S WASHINGTON REPORT OF JUNE 20, 1973, ENTITLED "A 4-YEAR TERM FOR CONGRESSMEN"**

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include my June 20, 1973, Washington report entitled "A 4-Year Term for Congressmen":

**A 4-YEAR TERM FOR CONGRESSMEN**

A friend once asked me as I began a reelection campaign, "Lee, are you running again? We just elected you."

Questions on the term of office for members of the U.S. House of Representatives, like the one asked by my friend, have been asked me more often than on any other subject. My response has been that whether the term is two or four years is not a matter of the greater national urgency, but that I have come to the view that my colleagues and I would be better Congressmen if we were elected every four years. To be frank, most Congressmen are a little embarrassed to support the four year term because it is obviously in their self-interest. My preference is for a four year term with one-half of the members of the House elected every two years.

The Congressman's term of office has been an issue since the Founding Fathers hammered out a two year term as a compromise between those who argued that "Where annual elections end, tyranny begins," and those, like Madison, who preferred a three year term.

Frequent elections were essential in the view of the Founding Fathers to assure that the Congress would be dependent on and sympathetic with the people. However, our nation has changed greatly within the last two centuries, and with it the role of the Congress and the job of the Congressmen. When the nation was founded, only 200,000 of its 4 million citizens lived in towns larger than 2,500, and the Congressman represented about 40,000 people. Legislative business was so light that the members of Congress finished the first year's work during the first day. In that first Congress 142 bills were introduced and 108 enacted into law.

Today the membership in Congress has become a full-time job with each Congressman representing varied interests of about one-half million constituents. Sessions take most of the year now. In the 92nd Congress 25,354 bills were introduced of which 607 became law. A member must become familiar with an immense range of fact and opinion and increasingly complex problems which generate a flood of legislation.

So one of the reasons for a four year term is that with a two year term representatives cannot adequately deal with the accelerating volume and complexity of legislation. In addition, the high cost of campaigning, in dollars and energy, places heavy burdens on those who represent contested Congressional districts.

Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon have supported the four year term, but some Senators oppose it because Congressmen with four year terms could challenge incumbent Senators at the halfway mark without having to yield their seats. That is why President Johnson recommended that any Congressman running for the Senate in the middle of his House term be required to resign from the House.

The major argument against the four year term is that it weakens public control over House members and makes it more difficult for the voice of the people to be heard and changes of public opinion to be registered.

That argument has merit and it is for that reason that I favor an election every two years. If the change to a four year term is accompanied by staggered elections with one-half of the House seats up for re-election during Presidential election years and the other half in off years, the power of the Executive can be restrained, a land-slide Presidential victory would not sweep in an entire House membership, and the voters would have the opportunity to deliver their verdict on an Administration's policies and the make-up of the Congress at mid-term.

But a four year term would not make a Congressman deaf to the people. Public opinion polls, mountains of mail, telegrams, telephone conversations, air travel, questionnaires and frequent personal contact with constituents enable a Congressman to keep in close contact with his District.

A four term year requires the arduous process of a Constitutional amendment and a broad popular consensus, not only for the four year length of term, but also for staggered elections, and this simply has not emerged. The real consideration, of course, is not what is good for any Congressman, but rather what is in the best interests of the nation.

The nation can take plenty of time to decide, but my guess is that one day we will decide that Congressmen can be better Congressmen if they serve for four years.

**FINDING FOR DECENCY**

**HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, with most of us deeply concerned over the rise of pornographic filth in this inherently decent country, I report the consoling fact that another judge at least has struck at this dangerous condition with vigor and logic.

The problem itself has been mostly the result of permissive courts—courts which in their own confusion have quibbled over the definitions of obscenity and thus impeded the legal process and allowed venal men to profit from catering to the prurient interests of a minority of our people.

I am pleased, therefore, that Common Pleas Judge Loran L. Lewis of Allegheny County, Pa., has reversed this judicial obfuscation. Called upon to pass judgment on an X-rated movie "Deep Throat," Judge Lewis wasted no words in finding it obscene, "a sexual film—with no plot and no story," and violative of Pennsylvania's antiobscenity laws. He added:

If the film does not affront contemporary community standards as claimed by the defendant, then society has gone a long way down the road to Sodom and Gomorrah.

Judge Lewis knocked down the whole series of permissive arguments. He demolished the claims made by defense witnesses that the movie had educational and entertainment values by declaring:

The few degrading comical cracks of the slapstick variety fall far short of turning the film into a comedy. The range of educational value as claimed by the witnesses for the defense is nil.

I wish other judges in such cases in the past had been as clear in their

thoughts and as true to their responsibilities to the public. Attempting to cover up pornography with flimsy assertions about "values" is an old story. And yet this story has worked far too often and its acceptance in court decisions is largely the reason why filth has taken over part of the movie business and prevails to the extent it does now in the publishing field. Fortunately Judge Lewis refused to be taken in by it.

Judge Lewis also made short work of the contention of the obscenity defenders that contemporary standards have changed greatly from earlier times and that anything now goes. The judge said:

The moral standards of our fathers and forefathers have not eroded away to such an extent that we are willing to accept a showing of a film in a public movie house on one of our main streets that is filthy, shocking, degrading and unquestionably violates the state's obscenity laws.

I am certain the great majority of our citizens will agree with Judge Lewis whose ruling has opened the way for prosecution of the film's exhibitors in Pittsburgh on charges which, if sustained, carry a penalty of a \$2,000 fine and up to 2 years imprisonment on each offense. Although the film ran daily while Judge Lewis prepared his ruling, the exhibitors now must weigh what could be the results of their compounding a crime.

It is encouraging that this particular film has run afoul of the laws of three other States and that my State of Pennsylvania now is added to the list. If sufficient local judges have the courage and the will to stand up for morality and decency, as did Judge Lewis, then, perhaps, we can look forward to a time when the major courts will come forth with decisions so clear in judgment that this smut menace can be eradicated.

**TRIBUTE TO BISHOP CHARLES P. GRECO**

**HON. GILLIS W. LONG**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the bishop of the Catholic diocese of Alexandria has recently retired because of his age. I think it fitting and proper that we pause to reflect on the life of this man, the Most Reverend Charles P. Greco.

For the past 55 of his 78 years, Bishop Greco has been a priest. For the past 27 years—since 1946—he has been bishop of the Alexandria diocese.

It would be impossible to recount the number of lives this man has touched in one way or another during the more than five decades he has served God.

I know of his many and varied accomplishments, and I feel it most appropriate to applaud Bishop Greco for his service to God and to his fellow man.

Soon after becoming bishop, his reputation as a builder became affixed. During his tenure, Bishop Greco began a building program that included the es-

establishment of new parishes, new schools, new youth recreation centers, a diocesan seminary, hospitals, and two schools for retarded children.

I think Bishop Greco's love for humanity, particularly for the unfortunate and the deprived, is best exemplified by his untiring efforts in behalf of retarded children. One of his fondest wishes will soon be fulfilled when St. Mary's, the school for retarded children at Clarks, La., closes and these much loved children are moved into a new \$2 million complex near Alexandria. When this new facility opens, it will stand as a monument to this man—Bishop Charles P. Greco.

Goodness and love of mankind are hallmarks of Bishop Greco, a man of God who will long be remembered by Catholics and non-Catholics of our State.

#### MORE ON DRUG ABUSE

### HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, the widespread use of marihuana in our society has led to many false stories and false rumors about the alleged value of the drug or its supposed lack of harmful effects. A brief article published in the Mainliner magazine for May 1973, I believe, offers some food for thought for all of us concerned about drug abuse in our society.

The article was written by G. J. Kidner, M.D., and I submit it for publication in the RECORD:

#### DEPENDENCE

When speaking of drugs, I prefer to use the term "dependence" or "habituation" rather than "addiction." There are two types—psychological and physical.

Psychological dependence is reached when the user takes the drug for its effect, which he feels is more pleasant than reality.

Physical dependence is a horse of another color—pun intended: "horse" being the street name for heroin. Drugs which can cause physical dependence produce changes in the body which cause the tissues to depend on the drug. Take it away and the user feels a screaming need. A physically dependent user will do virtually anything to get a fix.

Marihuana users become psychologically dependent rather than physically dependent. In the final analysis, however, dependence on drugs come from taking them regularly—and it doesn't make much difference which kind of dependence is developed.

Instead of solving the psychological (inner) problems or problems connected with daily contacts with people and situations, pot wards off reality. When the effects wear off (in two to twelve hours) and the user "opens his eyes," everything is just as it was—same problems, same dull life. If the escape was pleasurable, or he may go again into Never Land—a kind of ostrich syndrome.

Despite the claims of marihuana advocates, there is zero evidence that creativity is enhanced. There is evidence there is diminished enthusiasm for the user to reach a goal, whether it be a high school or college diploma, pursuit of a professional career or job promotion.

Occasionally, I am reminded that some great artist, musician, or academician is an admitted marihuana user. But when you

determine which came first, the achievement or the drug, it's always the achievement.

#### BUDGET REFORM AND IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL

### HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced H.R. 8876, the Omnibus Budget Reform and Impoundment Control Act of 1973. With some major modifications, this is essentially a combination of the Ullman-Whitten budget control bill (H.R. 7130) and the Madden impoundment control-spending ceiling bill (H.R. 8480). I am offering this omnibus package as a substitute for the Madden impoundment bill currently pending in the Rules Committee, and tomorrow, Friday, the committee will decide whether to grant a rule making my bill in order as a substitute to H.R. 8480, waiving points of order.

I have attempted in my omnibus bill to answer some of the major criticisms which have been raised both to the legislation recommended by our Joint Study Committee on Budget Control and to various pending anti-impoundment bills. With respect to the new budget committees which would be established in both the House and the Senate, I have altered the composition in such a way that the House committee would have a 5-5-11 ratio of members from the Ways and Means, Appropriations, and other committees, as compared with a 7-7-7 ratio in the Joint Study Committee bill; and the Senate committee would have a 3-3-7 ratio of members from the Finance, Appropriations, and other committees as compared to 5-5-5. The members would also be selected under the existing rules and party procedures of each House which is to say that they would be selected by their respective party caucuses.

My bill would also extend the length of time for consideration and action on the initial budget resolution, would waive the double amendment prohibition on amendments to the budget resolutions, and would afford the Joint Economic Committee a greater input into this process. Like the Joint Study Committee bill, nine would establish a new legislative budget director and staff to jointly serve the House and Senate budget committees, but I have added a provision that one-third of the staff would be devoted to program evaluation. I have also added a new title which would require that the President submit with his annual budget both a high and low option alternative to his recommended level along with a separate analysis and evaluation of each option.

With respect to the impoundment control procedures of my bill, I would permit the Appropriations Committees to report resolutions of disapproval which deal selectively with each special impoundment message submitted by the President, and which would further permit amendments to these resolutions on the

floor of each House. The Madden bill, since it only requires one House to disapprove an impoundment message, does not permit any flexibility in committee or amendments on the floor, and each House would have to vote up or down on the entire special message which may include a number of strategically packaged impoundments. I think it is significant to note that the Ervin anti-impoundment bill, S. 373, would also permit amendments to resolutions of disapproval. And like the Ervin bill, my bill also provides for a prior screening of Presidential messages by the Comptroller General and would exempt from the disapproval procedures those impoundments which are in clear accord with the provisions of the Antideficiency Act.

My bill would also make it easier to discharge the Appropriations Committees from further consideration of a resolution of disapproval if they have not acted on it after 30 days of its introduction and if it is sponsored or cosponsored by at least one-fourth of the Members of the House involved. The Madden bill would require that a motion to discharge must be seconded by one-fifth of the Members of the House involved, and could only be discharged by a majority vote.

With respect to the fiscal year 1974 spending ceiling, I retain the \$267.1 billion figure in the Madden bill, but I shift responsibility for holding spending under that ceiling from the President to the Congress where I feel it justly belongs. Whereas the Madden bill would authorize the President to make pro rata or across-the-board cuts to bring spending back within the limitation, my bill would require that the Congress, prior to the close of the first session, pass a concurrent resolution either revising or reaffirming the limitation. Such concurrent resolutions would be dealt with under the procedures prescribed in title I of my bill. If the ceiling is revised upward, Congress must provide for an increase in revenues, the debt limit or both by a corresponding amount, or by offsetting increase-decrease amendments for various programs. It seems to me that this procedure would once again place the Congress firmly in control of the pursestrings and priorities rather than passing the buck to the President as the Madden bill would.

At this point in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I include a brief summary of the changes which my bill makes in both the Ullman-Whitten and Madden bills: THE OMNIBUS BUDGET REFORM AND IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL ACT OF 1973

This bill is a substitute for both H.R. 8480, the impoundment control bill Act now pending before the Rules Committee, and H.R. 7130 the budget reform bill recommended by the Joint Budget Study Committee. While preserving many of the essential features of both bills, the substitute combines impoundment control and budget reform in a single package. The significant changes made in the text of the two bills are listed below: changes in the H.R. 7130 are included under Titles I-III, and changes in H.R. 8480 are contained in Titles IV-V.

#### TITLE I—BUDGET REFORM PROCEDURES

Sec. 111 and 112: Make-up of budget committees:

Approximately one-fourth of the members would be from finance committees, one-

fourth from appropriations committees, and one-half from legislative committees, in each house. The ratios of finance, appropriations, and legislative committees would be 5-5-11 in the House and 3-3-7 in the Senate. (H.R. 7130 has 7-7-7 and 5-5-5 ratios).

Sec. 121(d): Role of Joint Economic Committee:

Joint Economic Committee would be mandated to make recommendations on fiscal policy by February 15. Budget committees would be required to specify why JEC recommendations are not included in concurrent resolution, if that is the case.

Sec. 123: Length of time for adoption of concurrent resolution:

House budget committee report would be due on March 15. Passage of the first concurrent resolution would be due on May 15. (H.R. 7130 has March 1 and May 1 dates). The bill also requires submission of the President's Budget and Economic Report of the President within three days after Congress convenes in early January. Together these changes lengthen the time prior to House consideration of the first budget resolution from one month to two and one-half months.

Sec. 141 (h): Waiver of the Double Amendment Prohibition:

Unlimited separate amendments could be offered to concurrent resolutions on the budget, as long as they are not identical. However, third-degree rule of the House regarding each separate amendment would be maintained.

Sec. 161. Selection of the Budget Committee Members:

All changes in the House rules providing for the selection of budget committee members by the Appropriations and Ways and Means Committees and the Speaker are deleted. The effect of this deletion is to revert selection of budget committee members and the chairman and ranking minority member to the caucuses of the respective parties in the House.

#### TITLE II—LEGISLATIVE BUDGET DIRECTOR AND STAFF

Sec. 201 (b): Program Evaluation:

An Office of Program Evaluation would be created, with at least one-third of the joint committee staff budget to be allocated to program evaluation.

#### TITLE III—ADDITIONAL BUDGET INFORMATION

This is a new title. It would require the President to submit a recommended budget that includes one alternative budget option which is higher, and one which is lower than his recommended level in each general subcategory of the budget. A separate analysis and evaluation of each option would be required.

#### TITLE IV—IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL PROCEDURES

Sec. 401. Impoundment Reporting Requirements and Procedures.

Same as the impoundment reporting requirements and procedures of section 101 of the Madden bill (H.R. 8480) with two exceptions:

(a) the President's special message on an impoundment must also be printed in the *Congressional Record*; and

(b) if the Comptroller General makes a determination that an impoundment is in accordance with the provisions of the Antideficiency Act, that impoundment would not be subject to a resolution of disapproval (this language is identical to that of the Ervin bill, S. 373).

Sec. 402. Impoundment Disapproval Period:

Any impoundment of funds set forth in a special message shall cease within 60-days of the receipt of that message if both the House and Senate pass a concurrent resolution of disapproval (the Madden bill requires that only one House need pass a resolution of disapproval to terminate the impoundment).

Sec. 404. Procedures for Disapproving Impoundments by Resolution:

These procedures differ from the Madden bill in that

(a) a resolution of disapproval must be a concurrent resolution rather than a simple resolution;

(b) the Appropriations Committee may report a resolution which selectively disapproves a special message, both with respect to the number of impoundments and the amount disapproved in any one impoundment (the Madden bill would require that the committee report a resolution disapproving the entire special message);

(c) the Appropriations Committee would be discharged from further consideration of a resolution of disapproval 30 days after its introduction if it is sponsored or cosponsored by at least one-fourth of the Members of the House involved, and it would then become the pending business of the House (the Madden bill provides that a motion to discharge would be in order if seconded by one-fifth of the House membership, but would require a majority vote to actually discharge);

(d) the resolution of disapproval could be amended on the floor of the House involved provided that amendments are germane to the special message and do not violate the Antideficiency exemption of section 401 (the Madden bill specifically prohibits any amendments).

#### TITLE V—CEILING ON FISCAL YEAR 1974 EXPENDITURES

Sec. 502. Congressional Responsibility and Procedure for Observing Ceiling:

Whereas the Madden bill places the responsibility with the President to bring spending back within the ceiling by making pro rata impoundments, this section places the responsibility on Congress by providing for the passage of a concurrent resolution before the end of the first session of the Ninety-third Congress which either reaffirms or revises the ceiling pursuant to the requirement of section 122 of this Act, and in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in sections 125, 131 and 141 of this Act (priority consideration of such concurrent resolutions, provision for raising additional revenues or the debt limit, and off-setting increase-decrease amendments—consistency requirement).

#### KUDOS TO CONGRESSMAN ECKHARDT

#### HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, all too often in the rush to meet commitments in the office and meet other commitments on the floor of the House, a Congressman is not able to take the considerable amount of time necessary to thoroughly digest the contents of the bills upon which he is voting. Rather, he relies upon the committee reports. Fortunately, in the case of the DOT appropriations bill voted in the House on Wednesday, June 20, Congressman ECKHARDT found the time to read the bill itself as well as the committee report.

Mr. ECKHARDT offered an on-the-spot amendment to delete a provision in the DOT appropriations bill which, had we all read the bill more carefully, we would have found to constitute positive legislation. While the sum of money being appropriated was minimal in this case, \$15,000, the nature of the funding was questionable—for Coast Guard "investi-

gative expenses of a confidential character." This rather unusual appropriation did not appear anywhere in the committee report.

I commend Mr. ECKHARDT for his thorough reading of the bill, a lesson from which we may all profit.

#### SENATOR NORRIS COTTON—A TALL MAN IN ANY COMPANY

#### HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with genuine regret that I learned this morning of the decision of New Hampshire's distinguished senior Senator not to seek reelection to a fifth term in the U.S. Senate next year. Despite personal appeals to him to reconsider, including my own, the Senator's response is that his decision is final and so will be the loss to New Hampshire in his retirement, for the Granite State will lose a very senior Senator, near the top on the Republican side, ranking minority member of the Commerce Committee and number three on the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee. Such seniority and power is hard to come by. It takes years.

But beyond seniority, Senator COTTON also commands the respect and confidence of his colleagues. This he has earned by a stellar performance on the job as a Senator's Senator in the finest sense of the word. His wisdom, his keen sense of humor, his oratorical prowess, his profound depth of perspective on national and international problems, have been recognized again and again in the greatest deliberative body in the world.

The reasons for his decision not to run again have been outlined in his report to the people of New Hampshire, a report, by the way, that for more than 25 years has commanded universal commendation for its succinct responses to myriads of complex issues. I include this report at the conclusion of these remarks for the content of its message which has pervasive implications extending beyond New Hampshire.

A measure of the high regard for our senior Senator in New Hampshire is also to be found in the editorial comment of Mr. William Loeb, prominent publisher of the *Manchester, N.H., Union-Leader*, who with thousands of Senator COTTON's friends and admirers deplores and regrets his decision to retire. To a man, all agree with Bill Loeb's characterization that "Daniel Webster Would Have Said 'Well Done, Norris Cotton.'"

Senator COTTON's newsletter follows: NORRIS COTTON REPORTS TO YOU FROM THE U.S. SENATE

Twenty-five years ago as a member of the House, I wrote my first "Report" to my folks back home in New Hampshire. There I have continued through the years from both the House and Senate with unfailing regularity except in recent months when the pressure of mounting duties and responsibilities have compelled me to send them only intermittently. These Reports, in many respects, have meant more to me than any of the many activities in which a Senator must be involved because they have not only been my

closest contact with you but, writing every one of them myself, they have helped me to analyze the decisions I have to make on hundreds of issues and the reasoning that led to those decisions.

Because these Reports have been my closest contact with you, I think it is fitting that I should make use of this one to tell you that next year when my present term as Senator expires, I shall not be a candidate for reelection.

Naturally, this has been a hard decision to make and, being only human, I make it with a deep feeling of unhappiness. Of course, there are reasons that can be advanced to rationalize my seeking to continue in the Senate, and don't think I haven't thought of them all. At 73 I appear to be in vigorous health and able to perform my duties with the same zest that I have in the past. Experience and seniority have placed me in a position to accomplish more for New Hampshire and exert a greater influence in national and international affairs than ever before. At the beginning of this Congress, I was elected Chairman of the Republican Conference which comprises all of the Republicans in the Senate. In that capacity I am a member of the official Leadership that goes to the White House periodically to consult with the President. I am the fourth ranking Republican in the Senate, first on the Commerce Committee, and third on the powerful Appropriations Committee. At the end of 28 years in the Congress—8 in the House and 20 in the Senate—it is hard to turn one's back on all of this and retire to rust on the shelf.

But there is another side to this picture and facts that, if faced, lead to an inescapable conclusion. Ruth, my wife, has a serious heart condition, complicated by a broken hip which, at best, may mean months of convalescence during which she needs me by her side. Thus, I couldn't carry on an active, statewide campaign. My years in politics have taught me that people, particularly the new, young voters, expect and have a right to see and weigh their candidates. But it would be unfair to Ruth to attribute my decision to her or trade upon a devotion she so richly deserves after our 46 years together. There are other compelling reasons for my determination not to run again.

The people of New Hampshire have been mighty good to me. They have elected me four times to the House of Representatives and four times to the Senate. Come next election I shall be 74 years old. I just don't believe I have the right to ask them to elect me for another six-year term at the end of which I would be 80. True, I am well able to do my job now, but I can testify to you from personal experience that due to the growth of our Nation and the complexity of problems confronting us, the job of a United States Senator becomes more burdensome every passing year. The people of New Hampshire are entitled to young, active, dynamic representation. Furthermore, odd as it may sound, a Senator has an obligation, insofar as it lies in his power, to neither resign nor die in office, thus enabling some Governor to appoint his successor and give a marked advantage to that person. The people of New Hampshire have been kind enough to elect me to the Senate. They, and they alone, should have the opportunity to choose my successor.

Incidentally, my term runs until January 3, 1975, and I intend to render you the best service in my power to the very last day. Therefore, this will not be my last Report because there are things which must be said and I can say them better as a noncandidate.

I hate to go. I can think of no greater privilege than the one you have granted me of serving in the United States Senate. Its associations deepen and mellow as the years go by, and the greatest days are the latter days. I think of the words of Rollin Wells in his poem, *Growing Old*:

"A little more tired at close of day,  
A little less anxious to have our way;  
A little less ready to scold and blame,  
A little more care of a brother's name;  
And so we are nearing our journey's end,  
When time and eternity meet and blend."

DANIEL WEBSTER WOULD HAVE SAID "WELL DONE, NORRIS COTTON"

It is sad news for all of New Hampshire when one of its strongest sources of influence in government in Washington, D.C., Senator Norris Cotton, announces that he will not run again. The Senator is the third-ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee; he is the third-ranking Republican Senator on the subcommittee on Defense; he is the first-ranking Republican on the subcommittee for Health, Education and Welfare; he is the ranking Republican on the Commerce Committee and he is the Chairman of the Republican Conference. With all of these, he has tremendous influence in Washington. It is very essential for a small state, such as New Hampshire, to have this sort of seniority and leverage in Washington if it is to be able to obtain what it needs from the Federal Government.

While the Senator is not the sort of individual to change his mind, we would very much hope that between now and the first of 1974, he will change his mind. This newspaper is well aware of the fact that Mrs. Cotton has not been well and since the Senator is a very conscientious husband, Mrs. Cotton's health is a serious obstacle to his running again.

On the other hand, the Senator has come such a long ways from Warren, New Hampshire, that it seems to this newspaper a great pity to throw it all over instead of finishing out his career with his boots on in the United States Senate. It's not as if the Senator were mentally or physically doddering. Senator Cotton is as physically and mentally tough as an old-time New Hampshire hickory fence railing. Those who have known him for many years know there is no deterioration in either his physical or his mental capacity.

The Senator's career has been a remarkable one for a country boy in the village of Warren, New Hampshire. He has progressed from a plain background to holding an important position in the seats of the mighty in our nation's capitol. Probably, when he attended school in Warren and afterwards when he attended Exeter Academy on a scholarship, he never thought that life would carry him into such a prominent position. Yet, his abilities were so outstanding that they brought him the recognition that he deserved.

This newspaper has on occasion disagreed with Senator Cotton and I am quite sure he has disagreed with us. We don't agree with his vote on the Bayh Bill banning certain types of pistols; we did not agree with his recent position in favor of scuttling and running out of Cambodia and all of Asia, thus turning it over to the Communists.

Yet on so many issues, this newspaper would have to assert, and most of New Hampshire would agree with us, that the Senator has been right most of the time.

One of Senator Cotton's outstanding characteristics is that he is essentially modest, and has a bright and droll sense of humor, even at his own expense.

The Senator used to like to tell the story of the group of New Hampshire High School students who came to his office one day and in making conversation with one of the young ladies, he asked her what she was studying and she, not knowing where the Senator was born and raised, said very seriously, "Well, Senator, our class project right now is to study inbreeding and feeble-mindedness in the town of Warren." That always gave the Senator a great chuckle.

Like many people with a sense of humor, the Senator has never taken himself seriously

or behaved pompously. As a matter of fact, this observer does not believe that Senator Cotton ever enjoyed having to give orders and in any way act as a boss of the Republican Party in New Hampshire.

Essentially, the Senator is an extremely modest individual who delighted in doing a conscientious, good job for the people he represented. Unlike some individuals, he did not ask for prominence, glory or recognition. He just wanted to be able to perform competently in the assignments that had been given him.

It has been a long hard, dusty road from Warren to the Senator's Office on Capitol Hill in the New Senate Office Building, but as the Senator looks back today on that road, recognizing all the obstacles along the way, he should be able to feel to himself that he walked it honestly, unlike many people who go to Washington who return to their native heaths with a large fortune accumulated through their Washington connections. The Senator's financial position is modest and he could no doubt have made much more money if he had remained in private law practice. But the Senator must feel very rich in friends, and a sense of genuine accomplishment, and although he might not acknowledge it, the gratitude of the people of New Hampshire, many of whom wish that he would change his mind and stay on and be of even greater service to the Granite State.

WILLIAM LOEB, *Publisher*.

#### REUNION IN ROOM 1016

### HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, in these often trying times we can often lose sight of the basic goodness of our fellow citizens—the qualities of faith that have made this country great. As a reminder to our colleagues of the qualities of our country's greatness I commend the following "Oliver Towne" column from the June 14, 1973, St. Paul Dispatch. The author of this column, Gareth Hiebarth, has provided us with an inspirational message that we all need today.

The article follows:

#### REUNION IN ROOM 1016

Forty years ago, on June 17, three young men, John Dominic Malone, C. A. Carosella and Francis Pasquale Kelly, were ordained into the Dominican Order.

One afternoon last week, two of them rode an elevator to the 10th floor of St. Mary's Hospital in Minneapolis to meet the "Third Musketeer."

He sat in his wheelchair at the end of the corridor, as far from Room 1016 as he ever gets.

Rev. Francis Kelly—the "Saint of St. Mary's"—bedridden for 18 years, except for brief rides in a wheelchair, waited for the reunion.

When it came at the end of the hall, those sagging, weary face muscles, almost paralyzed by multiple sclerosis, managed to twist into a smile.

The voice that has grown gradually weaker and weaker with the years managed to whisper a greeting. Like a wind-up clock, the voice is strongest in the morning and gradually runs down each day.

But not the eyes.

"I can't see with these new glasses, but I think and talk through my eyes," he whispered.

His sister, Mrs. Dorothy See, who had come for his 40th anniversary as a priest, wheeled

Father Kelly back into his room. It was like a king's entourage.

Patients called out to him from rooms; nurses patted his shoulder. A Chinese man and his wife waited outside the room.

"I instructed him in the Catholic faith," Father Kelly whispered. Long said that "Father Kelly has accomplished more lying on his back for 18 years, than most men with two good legs, arms, eyes, and speech."

The room, which looks out across the Mississippi River, is filled with pictures, souvenirs and the presence of the great and near great, those in trouble and those who have found its strange magnetism within those three walls and a window.

Five years ago at Thanksgiving, Father Kelly called me to find out how I was and how my family was. I mentioned I was taking everybody to Europe for Christmas.

"Do you need tickets for Pope Paul's Christmas Mass in St. Peter's?" Father Kelly asked.

"I'm working on that," I said.

"Forget it. I'll get you front row seats," he said.

He wrote a letter to Sister Francesca, a long-time friend of earlier years, now on the Pope's personal housekeeping staff. She had the tickets waiting for us when we arrived at our hotel in Rome.

"Isn't it ironic," I told him. "You, who will never leave this hospital, let alone go to Rome, can take others there almost by magic."

"Dear boy," said Father Kelly, "that's why I am here."

And as I kibitzed the other afternoon at this reunion with three boyhood pals, they each had stories to tell about the "Miracles" of Room 1016 and B547, where Father Kelly spent so many years.

There was the airline pilot and a young woman, both of whom knew Father Kelly and came to visit him on successive days. Both had lost their mates. They had never met.

But Father Kelly got to think about the coincidence.

"I got a brilliant notion. I called both and asked them to visit me at the same time. I pretended it was a happenstance. Then I introduced them and waited."

Two months later, they came back, engaged to be married.

"Will you marry us, Father," they asked. "After all, you played cupid."

So for the first and last time he has been outside the walls of St. Mary's, Father Kelly was trundled into a Medicab and taken to the Church of the Holy Rosary nearby, where he married the couple.

Where you stand in Father Kelly's room is where famous footprints have been made—many grooved by repeated visits: Pat O'Brien, Frank Quilici, Tony Oliva, the Vikings football team, and, of course, Father Kelly's "Pin Up Girls." Just lately Mary Tyler Moore left a picture of herself, which replaced Hot Lips Houlihan of "M\*A\*S\*H."

One in the room the other afternoon remembered the 4-star general who came in to see Father Kelly in 1967.

"I just found out," he said, "that the chaplain on the Bataan Death March of 1942 was your classmate in the seminary and you prayed for his safety day and night. Well, I was on that march myself, with him. Your prayers carried over to me. We both made it."

"Sorry it's taken so long to say thanks," said General Harold K. Johnson, then Army Chief of Staff.

Those were some of the stories that sounded through the room a week ago at Father Kelly's 40th anniversary reunion.

Father Carosella, who had come all the way from Louisiana, and Father Malone, who lives near St. Mary's, signed the 40th anniversary guest book.

Then Father Kelly whispered his blessing. John Dominic Malone; C. A. Carosella; Francis Pasquale Kelly. Two went down in

the elevator. One stayed behind, unable to even wave.

## NEW YORK MASONIC ESSAY SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, for a number of years it has been my privilege to serve as the conduit through which the work of the Essay Scholarship Contest winners—in competition sponsored by the Masonic Orders of the State of New York—are brought to the attention of my colleagues.

This year's contest theme was, "What Does Youth Expect From Adults?"—an intriguing one, indeed, given the tenor of our days and the rather strong possibility that, whatever was expected of us adults by the younger generation, it seems inevitable that there has been some disappointment. In any event, the five winning essays follow—the first, submitted by Patricia Moll, of 21 Davenport Avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y.; the second, by Martin C. Michaels, of 25 Wedgewood Terrace, Amherst, N.Y.; the third, by Jane Disinger, 6741 East High Street, Lockport, N.Y.; the fourth, by Jean Kiefer, of R. D. 3, Hornell, N.Y.; and the fifth, by Joseph Sorrentino, of 483 Broadway, Staten Island, N.Y.:

The essays follow:

I

### WHAT DOES YOUTH EXPECT FROM ADULTS

(By Patricia Moll)

What does youth expect from adults? Youth expects too much. Young people should try to give more than take. It seems that in this world we constantly hear about the expectations of youth. Young people are not specially privileged individuals; they should not be treated differently than anyone else. A youth should expect no more of an adult than he expects of himself. There is a mutual bond between youth and adult that can never be severed. Both expect certain qualities to be found in the other, but we must not hope to find perfection in adult or youth, for they are both, after all, only human.

There are certain things, however, that everyone needs in order to grow in our society. What youth primarily does need is to experience life, no matter how good or bad it may be. If he is shielded from life, he will be deprived of such necessary exposure. An adult does his very best to teach this youngster right from wrong, but when the youth reaches maturity, he is then an individual in his own right. He should be capable of making his own decisions and of deciding the course his life will take. This does not necessarily mean, though, that the bonds between the young person and the adult are broken. On the contrary, they are stronger. The youth can then understand the reasons for many of the adult's actions and can appreciate them. He is grateful that he is then able to repay this adult in his own meager way. He, after all, has given the youth the tools with which to make his way successfully through life. By fulfilling the adult's faith in him, he can perhaps recompense him for the heartaches and disappointments he has caused him. He owes the adult something, for he has obtained from him the knowledge he needs with which to live in this world.

A youth also craves nurturing of his in-

dividuality. He is unique in himself and requires support from adults to develop his own personality. He needs adults to bear with him even when he makes foolish mistakes because he doesn't know any better. He needs them to understand his insecurities and doubts and to help him alleviate them. He needs trust—trust in his making the right decisions (even though he doesn't always). He also needs faith—faith in his family being wise enough to follow his own path in the world without mishap. But, the youth basically has the same needs and expectations as his father had and as all human beings have. We must learn, though, not to expect so much, but to give more of ourselves.

### WHAT DOES YOUTH EXPECT FROM ADULTS (By Martin C. Michaels)

Understanding and respect are the two things which young people desire most from adults.

Today's youth has a set of values and standards different from those of adults. By no means is this a unique or strange situation. It is a situation which has existed for centuries. We do not expect adults to agree with our ideas or to conform to our set of values and standards. We merely ask that adults understand that the matters which concern us are important to us, just as matters which concern adults are important to them. What today's youth expects from adults is summed up in the philosophy expressed by Atticus in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*: "Put yourself in the other man's shoes. . . ." We would like adults to "put themselves in our shoes", and try to understand our attitudes and values.

Also, youth would like adults to treat us with respect. We would like adults to treat us as responsible individuals, and consider our opinions and attitudes accordingly. Our age alone should not be reason enough for adults to consider our opinions to be invalid.

In order to prove that we are responsible human beings, we expect adults to give us a chance to show our responsibility. Just as a young child learns the value of money by being given an allowance, youth will learn how to handle privileges maturely if they are given the opportunity. America's youth has been given one such opportunity in the decision to lower the voting age to eighteen. I believe that America's youth will utilize the right to vote in a responsible manner, and show that this right is well-deserved.

Given understanding and respect, I believe that today's youth will prove themselves worthy of the understanding and respect given to them, and in turn, will treat the youth of the next generation with similar understanding and respect.

### WHAT DOES YOUTH EXPECT FROM ADULTS?

(By Jane Disinger)

A minority of youths in my generation has been criticized, publicized, and classified as being anti-establishment, anti-laws and in general against the older generation. I want to emphasize the word "minority" because it is these few youths who have not reached out to try and grasp what the adults in society have to offer.

In the majority of cases, youths are able to relate to adults because the adults are generally able to give what is expected of them. One thing which is needed and therefore expected of adults is guidance. When a young person is growing and climbing various plateaus of his life it is necessary for him to be given suggestions, ideas, and examples which may help him in his daily living and decision making. Even if this guidance is not always heeded, it is important for a youth to hear from one who has already matured into an adult.

Many youths act independent and want to achieve their goals without help. In many ways this is good but I believe there is a subconscious desire for encouragement from

those who have an outside view of possible obstacles and consequences a youth may encounter.

I think the most important thing a youth expects from adults is respect. Only if a youth can speak and not be ignored because of his age, or if he is able to render possible solutions to problems and not have them discriminated against because of their source, will the communication between youths and adults become coherent enough to gain understanding and friendship.

As with the minority of youth which tends to discolor the general appearance of all youths, there is also a minority of adults that are not willing to give encouragement, respect, and guidance to youths. But I suspect that these minorities have always existed and will in the future, leaving not those youths who expect help from adults but those who are willing to look for it to benefit from the help and experience the adults have to offer.

#### WHAT DOES YOUTH EXPECT FROM ADULTS?

(By Jean Kiefer)

Thronged demonstrators line the streets demanding rights. Relax the rules, lower age restrictions, destroy the institution, down with authority, up with utopia! Youth is on parade, denouncing the traditions of their elders, and expecting adults to relinquish all things unto them.

In the midst of this outspoken minority, there stands the bulk of today's youth: moderate, progressive, reasonable. They do not expect the "Establishment" to donate adult privileges as would a philanthropist. The silent majority realizes that with right goes responsibility. Concessions are not granted but earned through action worthy of merit. Radicalism often serves to diminish rather than to curvy favor.

The typical adolescent does not envision his parents giving him everything on a silver platter. His every wish is not their command. What then does youth expect from adults?

Today's world is becoming increasingly complex. The problems facing the human population are insurmountable. Prejudice, war, crime, poverty, starvation, and overpopulation run rampant across the world. The crises of today will likewise be the dilemmas of tomorrow. They will have to be faced by today's youth as tomorrow's adults. For youth to capably handle the situations looming ahead, adult guidance is a must. Sincere concern, good examples, and competent advice will help assure that the adolescent will be able to cope with tomorrow's world.

If adults turn away indifferently there is no hope for the coming generation. If the parents do not care, surely the children will not either. And feigned efforts will only breed hypocrisy in youth. Without the sincere concern of our elder, tomorrow's leaders will be no better prepared than any others. Good examples need to be set by adults to illuminate the path of morality for today's youth. Too many bad influences affect young people. Civilization is seething with immorality. Conduct worthy of being copied is a scarce but much needed commodity.

Competent advice from responsible adults can help a great deal in shaping the make-up of young people. Although youths may frequently act omniscient, they have had little experience with life's affairs and are not as sapient as they appear. Sound advice from esteemed adults will be well heeded.

Youth is often viewed with apprehension by adults. Too often young people appear to be clamoring for privilege without being willing to accept the responsibility that accompanies it. In reality, the youth of today are no different from the youth of other generations, but the world awaiting them is much more demanding. They need, and expect, the

elements that they have always required. Not material hand-outs, but spiritual guidance, is what youth expect from adults.

#### WHAT DOES YOUTH EXPECT FROM ADULTS?

(By Joseph Sorrentino)

As young people enter their later teens, life becomes increasingly confusing. Adolescence brings about never-ending changes and complications as teenagers attempt to fit into the adult world. We try to cling to our child-like idealism but find, with ever-increasing awareness, that that type of idealism stands little chance in this world. It is during this transition from childhood to adulthood that we turn to adults for advice.

I use the word advice because for the first time in our lives, we should be accepted as equals in rights and responsibilities to adults. If adults attempt to dominate youth, rebellion is soon to follow. Adults should begin to realize that all youth is searching, often blindly. We are searching to be accepted, yet be individuals; to find peace, yet fight for equal rights; to find answers, yet question old ones. While we search, we will fall, perhaps often. Adults can only soften the blow, prepare us for it, but they cannot and should not stop us from making mistakes, for we must know what it is to make mistakes and learn to rise above them.

The advice given to us by adults will not be neither all good nor all bad, but before accepting or rejecting any or all of it, it is always best to think about it for awhile, perhaps an hour, perhaps more. Adults should do the same with the suggestions that come from youth, for above all, we are searching for understanding and someone who will listen to our ideas. Many of them may be idealistic, but they may also contain ideas that could solve several of this country's problems, if developed properly.

If adults and youth work together, we can surely build a better world. It would be a blend that could solve many problems; the experience and knowledge that comes with age combined with the entry and idealism of youth. The combination would certainly be worth a try.

#### TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR NUNLEY

#### HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, on July 1 of this year I will join several citizens of San Fernando Valley, Calif., in honoring one of its residents, Arthur Nunley.

Last month Americans celebrated Father's Day and I cannot think of any father more deserving of praise in his role as a father than Arthur Nunley. Through many years of hard work as the operator of a shoeshine stand Art has raised six children, now enterprising adults of the community. His diligence and determination to make the best possible life for his family has been rewarded with the successful endeavors of his children.

The Nunley children, five sons and a daughter, have a variety of careers. The oldest son, Truman, works for the Postal Service. Henry L. is a sergeant major in the Army who will be retiring soon to work in electronics for General Electric. A third son, Willie, is a policeman in the Los Angeles Police Department. The fourth son, L. C., is a lawyer, now a public

defender for the city of Los Angeles. Martin Van is in the insurance business. Their sister, Arthurlen, is a clothes designer.

The accomplishments of these children are a reflection of their father's guidance. He has encouraged their efforts over the years, doing what he could to help financially, but most of all nourishing the incentive to work in achieving a goal. Art's wife, Myrtie, has shared in this effort. They will be celebrating their 48th wedding anniversary on July 10.

Art came to the valley in 1944. I have known him for a quarter century. It is a testament to his constantly cheerful personality and strong character that I join others in honoring him. As a father myself I know the difficulties of raising children as well as the deep feelings of reward in seeing them grow up to be good and useful citizens. Art Nunley has striven harder than most to reach this goal. He has weathered many hardships in the process but is now more than blessed with six fine, successful children.

I know that Art might prefer to hear a good joke said but we all know the seriousness with which he has dedicated himself to the lives of his family. We know the determination he has passed on to his children to help them succeed throughout their lives.

My sincerest personal wish for Art is a continued full life for many years to come.

#### MERITORIOUS SERVICE WINS LEGION OF MERIT

#### HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege yesterday to present to Lt. Col. Leslie C. Oakes, U.S. Army, the Legion of Merit. The ceremony, on the steps of the Nation's Capitol, was attended by the colonel's family, friends, and fellow members of my staff, with whom Colonel Oakes has worked for the last 3 months.

Colonel Oakes has worked in my office as an intern from Southern Illinois University and in partial fulfillment of the academic requirements for a master's degree in public affairs. His achievements, his commitment to his chosen career field, plus his ability to work with and win the respect and personal regard of Members and staff, would have lead me to nominate him for such an award, had not the President beat me to it.

The Legion of Merit is the second highest peacetime medal awarded by the United States. Les Oakes certainly deserved to receive such a signal indication of the value of the United States has placed on his dedication and efforts. There is no need for congressional advice and consent in the awarding of this high distinction, but I think it does us in the Congress a somewhat related honor to concur in the rightness of this award and to wish Les Oakes continued success, much happiness and many years ahead in which to enjoy them. Visit us often,

colonel, so we can all look at our medal—ours because we all share in presenting it to you.

Mr. Speaker, I include the Presidential Citation of Colonel Oakes and the award language at this point in the RECORD:

Lt. COL. LESLIE C. OAKES

(The following is a true copy of the citation related to the award of the Legion of Merit to Lieutenant Colonel Leslie C. Oakes, United States Army, on June 20, 1973:)

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 20, 1942, has awarded the Legion of Merit to Lieutenant Colonel Leslie C. Oakes, United States Army for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services:

Lieutenant Colonel Oakes, General Staff (Ordnance Corps), distinguished himself by meritorious achievement during the period July 1970 to March 1973, while serving as Logistics Staff Officer in the Commodity Management Division, Directorate of Ammunition, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Headquarters, Department of the Army. From the outset of his assignment, Lieutenant Colonel Oakes performed his duties in an exemplary manner and demonstrated an outstanding and unique ability to quickly identify, isolate, and resolve logistical problem areas.

Exhibiting exceptional professional competence and managerial ability, Lieutenant Colonel Oakes made sound and far-reaching recommendations which materially assisted the Director of Ammunition in the management of the Army Ammunition Program. Particularly noteworthy during this period were his efforts in developing a computerized Ammunition Requirements Response Model which provided a capability to automate the ammunition input to the Program Objective Memorandum. Use of this model significantly shortened the time required to accomplish ammunition requirements computations. Likewise significant during his tenure in the Directorate was his mentorship of the Ground Munitions Analysis Studies, a computerized projection of Army's consumption, production, asset position, and procurement of intensively managed items.

Through his wide field experience and critical review and analysis, he identified and made recommendations to correct numerous potential problem areas resulting in more balanced munitions programs. Lieutenant Colonel Oakes' entire tour of duty with the Directorate of Ammunition has been typified by truly outstanding results in all phases of planning and management of ammunition. His exceptional performance of duty, sense of urgency, dedication, and initiative resulted in the solution of many complex ammunition problems and earned him the respect of all his associates on the Army staff. Lieutenant Colonel Oakes' performance of duty was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

#### TRIBUTE TO HON. NICK BEGICH

#### HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to add my voice to those paying tribute to our friend and former colleague, Nick Begich. His disappearance and untimely death was indeed a shock.

Originally from Eveleth, Minn., his

election first as State senator and then Representative in Congress for Alaska gives testament to the very high esteem in which he is held by our fellow Americans in that area. During his short but distinguished career in the House, he proved their regard to be well founded.

The premature loss of this young, capable and dedicated legislator is deeply felt by us all. I extend to his wife and family my sincere sympathy and condolences.

#### ALGOMA (WIS.) RECORD-HERALD

#### HON. HAROLD V. FROELICH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. FROELICH. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago this month, the first issue of the Algoma, Wis., Record-Herald was published in Ahnapee, Wis. I would like to congratulate the publishers and staff of this weekly newspaper on its 100th birthday. The people of Kewaunee County and Southern Door are indeed fortunate to have this distinguished publication working in their behalf.

The origins of the Record-Herald go back to June 12, 1873, when the first issue of the Ahnapee Record was distributed. In response to the surrounding area's need for news coverage and advertising facilities, a 16-year-old young man, named George Wing, undertook the initiative to establish a weekly paper. A number of prominent citizens backed the publication financially and the townspeople overwhelmingly approved.

In 1918, after 45 years of successful news reporting, the Record was consolidated with the Algoma Herald to become the Algoma Record-Herald.

This newspaper has made outstanding contributions to journalism in Wisconsin. The Record-Herald pioneered in the use of printing types, photographs and carrier service. The quality of reporting and layout has not gone unnoticed either. In 1929, the Record-Herald won first sweepstakes honors in the Wisconsin Better Newspaper Show at Madison. In 1948, this newspaper was judged the best all-around weekly paper in Wisconsin. Since that time, the Record-Herald has continued to receive the recognition it deserves. Perhaps, the real mark of success lies in the fact that its circulation has tripled during the past 35 years.

Over the century, the format and content of the Algoma Record-Herald have undergone vast changes as the needs of the times dictated, but the single most important facet of newspaper publishing—responsible journalism—remains today. In 1873, the editors of the Record-Herald wrote—

We have adopted as our motto "Hew straight to the line, let the chips fly where they will." We intend to adhere to it. The questions at issue between the two parties are not to be decided by intuition or inspiration, but by judgment. We shall give both sides our impartial views of these questions and let them decide the right as God gives them understanding of the right.

The line hewn by the Record-Herald

has not deviated from this course during its 100 years of publication.

At a time when this Nation is questioning the attitude and responsibility of the press, I find it particularly gratifying that the Algoma Record-Herald has maintained a century-long reputation for integrity and responsiveness to the people of Kewaunee County and Southern Door.

I congratulate the Algoma Record-Herald for the accomplishments it has made over the past century and I wish its publishers and readers every success for a long and prosperous future.

#### AUTHOR OF HOME RULE EDITORIAL HONORED

#### HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to learn that Jon Olshaker, a student from Washington's Woodrow Wilson High School, has won the Bryn Mawr College 1976 Studies editorial contest for secondary school newspapers. This highly competitive contest is part of a 4-year series of seminars and symposia exploring the "self-evident truths" of the Declaration of Independence and their application to modern America. Jon is to be highly commended for his efforts and appreciated for his comments on the very pressing issue of Home Rule in the District of Columbia. His prize editorial, entitled "D.C. Home Rule Vital," appeared in the Woodrow Wilson Beacon on February 16, 1973. The full text is as follows:

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME RULE VITAL

(By Jon Olshaker)

Home Rule for Washington, D.C. is something that has been discussed for a long time. It is time for the discussion to end. It is time for Washington to get home rule now.

Home Rule is a must now because our city deserves it, and more importantly, needs it. The present path of Washington is leading to destruction. Unless something is done it is quite possible that the violence in our city will reach epidemic proportions, and hate will surface in thousands of inner city Washingtonians.

If home rule is received we will still have poverty and we will still have most of the problems we have now. But we will no longer be able to put the blame on outsiders. It will finally be up to us to find a solution for our ills.

My basis for this theory is a very good one, and strong one; it is the Declaration of Independence, and the history of the United States. The American Revolution was brought on by King George of England, who continually burdened the colonists with unfair taxes and a complete disregard for the condition of the population. The constant pleas of the colonists for justice and fairness were all ignored. Finally the American colonists could take no more of mother country England, and they revolted. They were tired of being pushed around.

In the American Declaration of Independence, one passage states:

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms, our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by

every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

The conditions for many here are horrendous and all efforts of outside forces to change our city have been to no avail. The only chance left is for the people of Washington to be given the power to improve their own city. This power is home rule.

If we do not get home rule soon, there will be violence, because it will be the only alternative. This will either bring about change, or turn Washington into a disaster area.

All of these conditions that brought the American Revolution are prevalent today in the District of Columbia. Washingtonians have continually petitioned Congress, and they have tried to work within the system, but in return have received only political rhetoric. Washingtonians, like the colonists, are tired of being pushed around.

A vivid example of this situation is that of the D.C. Public Schools. Like Washington, the public schools are on a path of destruction. One of the primary causes of this is that the people who live here and send their children to the D.C. schools, do not control them. It is a group of Congressmen who decide how much money the schools here need, and whether or not more emphasis should be given to the schools. It seems that Congress, the president, and all the people who have the money and the power have forgotten Washington and its schools.

I have an optimistic view for Washington. I think we will receive home rule, and it will give us the independence we need to save ourselves. The American country had much slimmer chances for a prosperous future than we in Washington do now. But the United States has survived for almost 200 years, and in many ways it has flourished. Some of the dreams of the colonists never became reality, but many did.

And with home rule, the outlook for Woodrow Wilson and the rest of the D.C. Public Schools has to be brighter; the people of Washington will finally be able to run their own schools; and have the power to allot the money needed.

Home rule will give all Washingtonians pride in their city; it will truly be their city. Maybe this pride will slowly bring prosperity.

#### NICK BEGICH: A FOND FAREWELL

#### HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, during his brief term of service in the U.S. House of Representatives, my close friend and classmate Nick Begich left his enduring mark on this body.

His enthusiasm for his work and dedication to his constituents were notable. He quickly showed leadership among his peers and was elected as an officer of the 92d Congress Democratic Club.

I did not have the privilege of a long friendship with Nick Begich. The divine plan was written otherwise.

But the associations which we shared, though briefly, were proof to me of his qualities as a husband, a father, and a thoughtful legislator.

His tragic and untimely death is a loss to all of us—classmate and colleagues alike—and a grievous tragedy to his wife, Pegge and their children.

On this sad and sorrowful occasion, as we bid a fond farewell to our friend,

Nick Begich, I ask God's eternal blessings on his soul.

#### COL. JOE O. BELLINO RETIRES

#### HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, on the 30th of this month, Col. Joe O. Bellino, U.S. Army, will retire from active duty. Colonel Bellino was born and raised in Los Angeles and has worked here in Washington for the past 9 years.

Colonel Bellino's decorations include the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal with "V" device, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal, and the Republic of Vietnam Medal of Honor. He is presently the director of passenger traffic with the Military Traffic and Management and Terminal Service and, in recognition of his outstanding performance while in that division, his colleagues have requested the following list of Colonel Bellino's accomplishments be inserted into the RECORD.

#### NARRATIVE

Colonel Joe O. Bellino, United States Army, distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of wide ranging duties as a member of the General Staff, Headquarters, Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service, Washington, D.C. from 28 October 1968 through 30 June 1973. During this period Colonel Bellino exercised strong and imaginative leadership as Director of Field Assistance, Director of Plans, military member of Project EPIC, and Director of Passenger Traffic.

From 28 October 1968 to 31 August 1969 Colonel Bellino was instrumental in establishing visits and briefings to Headquarters of the Military Services, DSA and Headquarters of major commands on the Field Assistance Program. This gained valuable support for the program and lent prestige to field assistance visits conducted by MTMTS area representatives who called on various military installations throughout the country.

As Director of Plans from 1 September 1969 to 24 August 1970, Colonel Bellino was responsible for providing contingency transportation planning support to the DOD, maintaining plans for the emergency use of DOD and commercial transportation within the CONUS, and coordinating MTMTS agency development planning. Beyond supervising these functions, Colonel Bellino introduced a host of innovative and dynamic projects aimed at improving DOD's planning and logistics posture. Colonel Bellino personally inspired and supervised an improved transportation trends study which presents a trend projection for the transportation industry. Trends identified in this study have been used extensively by OJCS and the Military Services in strategic mobility planning. Recognizing the vital interface between transportation and logistics, he initiated actions that paved the way for MTMTS' participation in and support of DA's Logistics Offensive Program, particularly the Inventory in Motion concept. As an additional duty he also organized and directed the "Freight Roundup" project. This project called upon commercial carriers and military terminals throughout the country to search their warehouses and terminals for any frustrated DOD shipments. As a result of his efforts,

shipments representing thousands of dollars were recovered and put back into the transportation system.

As military member of the EPIC Project, a five-man MTMTS ad hoc group established to plan for MTMTS acceptance of ocean traffic management functions, Colonel Bellino performed ten separate project tasks. These tasks covered the entire traffic management spectrum and included both an indepth analysis of DOD ocean shipping activities on a worldwide basis, and detailed procedures for absorbing ocean traffic management functions within the Headquarters. Through the combined efforts of Colonel Bellino and the Project staff an integrated study, EPIC Project Plan I, was submitted to the Commander, MTMTS, on 30 September 1970, approximately two months after the study group's inception. The plan was subsequently accepted by the Commander, MTMTS, and became the basic document for further implementation planning.

In his capacity as Director of Passenger Traffic from 24 August 1970 to 30 June 1973, Colonel Bellino brought vital direction and control to passenger traffic operations at a time when the Directorate was undergoing major reorganization and, substantially, increased workload. These efforts enabled Passenger Traffic to garner the Army Management Improvement Program's Award for Exceptional Performance two years running. In FY 1971 the Exceptional Performance Award cited the Directorate for improved group packaging methods which resulted in a cost avoidance of \$1.5 million during the first nine months of FY 1971. In FY 1972 the Directorate qualified for the exceptional Performance Award by centralizing port call functions at an annual savings of \$565,000. This port call centralization was achieved in spite of a technically inexperienced staff and without the benefit of a trial-and-error operating period. Colonel Bellino's deep personal commitment to providing the best service for the military traveler at the lowest cost to the Government resulted in notable improvements in broad areas of passenger traffic operations. Comments on but a few follow: under his guidance Carrier Standards of Service Checks were improved to permit a closer check of possible overcharges or noncompliance with DOD-specified Standards of Service. Unique rental agreements were negotiated with car rental companies which provide for the Military Services to be paid a dividend in addition to the customary 20% rental discount. AD approval of his recommendation to transfer passport administration functions to local installations removed an essentially Adjutant General function from the Directorate, ending a major encumbrance to passenger traffic operations. Under his leadership a major breakthrough in rate negotiations with the air industry was also initiated and is currently under consideration. The new proposed rate structure provides for lower group size and higher fare discounts, a goal pursued by MTMTS for many years. If approved by the CAB this will be the first change to the original group discount agreement negotiated in January 1963.

Colonel Bellino's service has significantly strengthened the effectiveness of the customer assistance, planning and passenger traffic components of the Command. His performance reflects great credit upon himself, MTMTS, and the United States Army.

#### GRIM GENERATION

#### HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, June 15 marks the end of the first generation of

Soviet servitude for the Lithuanian people. In terms of human history, a generation may not be a very long time; but to a nation governed against its will by force and fear, it represents eternity.

Since the Russian troops occupied the Baltic States during World War II, tens of thousands of Lithuanians have died in the struggle to liberate their country, and as recently as a year ago, Lithuanians were still offering their lives in protest against Soviet domination.

June 15 is an appropriate time to commemorate their bravery and patriotism and to remind the fortunate citizens of this Nation not to forget the sacrifices made elsewhere in the name of freedom.

#### PARAPLEGIA RESEARCH

### HON. ORVAL HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, over the past 2 years I have periodically brought to the attention of my colleagues information relating to the search for a cure of paraplegia. Progress is slow, partly because of lack of commitment by the Federal Government to the necessary research work.

One of the best and most succinct statements I have seen on the subject was recently delivered by Bullard professor of neuropathology Dr. Richard L. Sidman before the Labor-HEW Subcommittee on Appropriations. So that they may be brought to the attention of my colleagues I include his statement as a part of my remarks:

STATEMENT BY DR. RICHARD L. SIDMAN

Mr. Chairman and Honored Members of the Committee: My name is Richard L. Sidman, of Brookline, Massachusetts. I received the M.D. degree from Harvard Medical School in 1953. From 1956 to 1959 I served as an officer in the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, in the laboratory of Dr. William F. Windle, a pioneer widely honored for his research on central nervous system regeneration. Since 1959 I have been on the faculty of the Harvard Medical School and have engaged continuously in basic research on development of the mammalian central nervous system. As Bullard Professor of Neuropathology at Harvard since 1968, my goal has been to bring basic science to bear directly on mechanisms of disease in the nervous system. With acceptance in 1972 of an additional role as Chairman of the Department of Neuroscience in the Mental Retardation Program at the Children's Hospital Medical Center, I have a further opportunity and responsibility to focus research more sharply so that advances made in the laboratory can be brought as rapidly as possible to the direct benefit of the patient. I serve also on advisory committees to the National Institutes of Health and to several lay organizations concerned with special areas of health, including the Paraplegia Research Foundation—Paracure, Inc.

I come before you today out of concern for two sets of problems. The more important set concerns the devastating unsolved affliction of the hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens suffering the consequences of severe injury to the spinal cord or brain. A less important, but still very real second set of

problems confronts every American biomedical scientist today, since our work is being progressively inhibited by the current negative federal policies concerning research support.

My message, reduced to one paragraph, is as follows. Most diseases of the brain and spinal cord involve focal and permanent damage. Once the destruction has occurred, we physicians can do nothing today; we treat only the resulting symptoms of paralysis, impairment of speech and vision, and so on. The desirable direct therapy would be through regeneration of damaged nerve fibers and reestablishment of functional connections. The diseases I am talking about range from many forms of mental retardation and cerebral palsy, to chronic multiple sclerosis, brain and spinal cord trauma, focal epilepsy, and most strokes. An extremely conservative estimate is that the population we are referring to with potentially treatable disease, if effective regeneration should become a reality, numbers at least 600,000 of the most severely affected patients in the United States. With no weapons but the presently available medical measures, the human suffering and economic consequences are immense and steadily increasing. The source of hope is that neurological science is at that special point today where we can mount a bold yet sensible laboratory research program on animals that has a fair prospect of yielding in time a practical method of regeneration in the human central nervous system.

Let us consider for a moment only one type of damage, the all-too-frequent injury to the spinal cord at the level of the neck that can result from a penetrating bullet, a football or diving accident, or an injury sustained while fighting for one's country. The personal tragedy is beyond comprehension. Most of the spinal disasters strike young men, age 18-25, often paralyze them (termed "quadriplegia" or "paraplegia", according to whether all four limbs or only the lower limbs are affected), remove all conscious sensation from the neck down, and sentence them to a half century in bed and wheelchair. The economic toll is staggering. The initial hospitalization costs an average of \$30,000-\$250,000 per patient, and the bills continue for life at thousands of dollars per year. The recent extension of Medicare benefits to the permanently disabled under age 65 will add significantly to the federal health bill. Indirect costs in terms of lost earning capacity for the individual and reduced productivity for the nation are beyond my competence to calculate. Spinal cord injury is the most labor-intensive (man hours of care per patient) problem in all medicine, and labor costs are rising rapidly. The most plausible way, some would say the only way, to make a dent in this national economic disaster is to achieve effective regeneration of nerve fibers in the damaged tissue.

The scientist interested in basic research sometimes feels in an uncomfortable position when the issue of project-oriented research is raised. He or she knows that every field of knowledge has its periods of excitement and its slack periods. Basic work on the nervous system is currently in a marvelously exciting phase. Many of us recognize an analogy with the ferment in molecular biology in the late 1940's and the 50's that led to such marked advances in the physician's understanding of genetic and metabolic diseases later in the 1960's and 70's. That development is universally acknowledged to have resulted directly from the Congress' wisdom in developing a bold health research policy and pressing the National Institutes of Health to implement it and maintain its high quality through a uniquely effective peer review system. Now, at the very time when we can foresee a com-

parable development on the horizon for diseases of the nervous system, when scientists in increasing numbers wish to become trained to deal with key challenges such as the questions of how nerve cells grow, how they make such fantastically intricate connections, and what stimulates them to regenerate when injured, the government is setting policies that choke off training and research. Congress, it appears to those of us on the outside, has abdicated its former role of leadership. We hope this is only temporary.

Let me elaborate a bit further on the biomedical scientist's view of this. We have two major anxieties. One is that research is being strangled and we are being told in effect to go out and deliver medical care instead. In the neurological field and in most other branches of medicine, this is senseless. A few major neurological diseases such as polio have been solved so well that there is virtually no problem any longer. However, most neurological diseases are treatable only in unsatisfactory terms—maintenance of flexible joints in a paralyzed limb or prevention of bedsores in a paraplegic patient, for example. What the biomedical scientists can contribute *uniquely* is new knowledge about the principles and mechanisms of growth that one day will allow the physician to coax injured nerve cells to regenerate effectively and restore normal function. We cannot afford to throw away this role. The second anxiety is that research will be forced by government to focus on problems that are admittedly important, but that are not ripe for solution. Scientists may seem to be far-out types with no sense of priorities, but actually the exact opposite is true. We are intensely pragmatic, and hardly ever will show interest in an idea unless there is some good way to test it directly in the laboratory. We feel that we simply cannot put money to good use in the direct study of certain important diseases for lack of the basic information necessary to design a laboratory experiment that answers a definite question. That is the source of our cry for support of basic research, and we feel intensely that the progress of medicine over the past 25 years bears witness to the validity of our view.

Now the current importance of research on growth and regeneration in the nervous system, and the reason I advocate this topic as vigorously as I do, is that it meets the legitimate popular need that we come to grips with destructive diseases of the nervous system and also the scientist's need to receive funding for those fundamental biomedical problems that are attackable in a realistic way. Nervous system growth and regeneration is people-oriented and involves good medicine, good economics, and good science.

I would like to make two specific policy suggestions for this committee to consider.

1. *Task Force on Nervous System Growth and Regeneration.* Creation of such a Task Force, representing the national biomedical community and administered through the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, was recommended in testimony before Congress a year ago. Its charge was to assess the need in terms of manpower, goals, and quality of scientific ideas, and to recommend a long range policy for future funding. It was hoped that the completed report of this Task Force would have been available to the government in time for the coherent planning of the budget for Fiscal Year 1974 and subsequent years. The idea of this Task Force was accepted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, largely through the initiative of the Paraplegia Research Foundation—Paracure, Inc., in September, 1972, but its implementation by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke has been hampered in the past

several months by legislative constraints. The new Public Law 92-463 was intended to provide greater public visibility in federal decision making, but it seems to be serving to inhibit the Institutes from obtaining much needed expert advice from the nation's scientists. No governmental agency can function effectively in isolation, as we have all been learning painfully through recent newspaper headlines. I urge Congress to take steps to remove these constraints so that the National Institutes of Health can continue to obtain the wisest outside advice and to direct the NIH to organize this particular Task Force at last, after so much undesirable delay.

2. *Specific Appropriation.* I urge inclusion in the FY 74 budget of a line item for basic research on growth and regeneration in the nervous system in the amount of 4.5 million dollars. This item should be separate from and in addition to the regular budget of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, but it should be administered by that Institute and awarded on the basis of peer review advice. A suggested breakdown of this fund, allowing for modification in detail according to the response from the nation's scientific applicants, would be as follows:

5 invited major programs at an average annual cost of \$400,000 each	\$2,000,000
10 projects at an average annual cost of \$200,000 each	2,000,000
10-20 special research grants at an average annual cost of under \$50,000 each	500,000
Total	4,500,000

The major programs and projects should be ones that integrate a range of laboratory techniques and focus them on basic problems of growth and regeneration. Examples of pertinent subjects ripe for exploitation toward the eventual practical goal of regeneration in the spinal cord and brain of man, are 1) electron microscopic definition of nerve cell and nerve fiber behavior during fiber growth leading to formation of the "wiring" connections that allow the nervous system to function; among other things, this is coming to involve the development and use of new computer instrumentation to allow reconstruction and quantitative measurement of three-dimensional images of growing cells; 2) fluorescence microscopic methods for visualizing very fine caliber regenerating nerve fibers of defined chemical classes; 3) new tissue culture methods for growing partially differentiated brain and spinal cord cells of neuronal and glial types, to allow more precise analysis of the cell interactions that underlie maintenance, growth, regeneration, and connectivity; 4) grafting of cells into injured brain and spinal cord of experimental animals, on the basis of new knowledge of genetics and immunology, and new techniques of cell isolation; 5) basic and physical chemical analysis of growth-controlling molecules such as the protein called Nerve Growth Factor, and study of their mode of action; 6) analysis of the significance of downstream and upstream transport of specific classes of molecules possibly serving for the initiation and maintenance of growth and regenerative activity; 7) chemical study of the interaction of hormones and other small molecules with proteins at cell surfaces and in the cell cytoplasm and nucleus to influence ultimately the genetic program of growth and differentiation; 8) physiological study, mainly via microelectrode and iontophoretic experiments, of the role of active inhibition at the cell level in preventing normal functional activity after focal injury to the nervous system. This partial listing of the scientific scope should underscore the need for

training of new professional personnel to a high level of skill, as well as the need for new programs, not currently funded anywhere in the country, that would provide the necessary integration around the focus of growth and regeneration. The largest of these programs should be asked to achieve integration with an academic clinical rehabilitation center so as to complete the bridging from laboratory bench to patient that has proved so successful a feature in the areas of modern medicine.

The small research grants also merit emphasis in the total plan. As Dr. James D. Watson, Nobel laureate, frequently points out, almost every important discovery, the ones that turn a science in a new direction, are made by young people, commonly virtual unknowns at the time they develop the key idea. Funding for such persons is particularly crucial if paraplegics are to rise out of their wheelchairs one day, or stroke victims and epileptics are to recover fundamentally from their injuries.

One hears the criticism that we must not push such a research area because it will raise false hopes in the patients afflicted with nervous system injuries. In my experience this is not a realistic worry. The patients and their families do not expect overnight miracles. Also labor leaders and many political figures at the state and national level that I have talked to are aware that nothing is that easy. All of them feel strongly and simply that their government and the nation's scientists should be at work on the problem. If someone argues that it might take 100 years to find a cure, the patients reply that it will take that many years longer unless we get on with the job. They are depressed by inaction and indifference. They know that there is much basic work of extraordinary difficulty to be done, but they know that the neurosciences are among the most exciting and promising of all the sciences today. They say, "Let's put it all together," and we should respond.

#### ELECTION OF PENNSYLVANIA OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT

#### HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, Dr. John F. Schwartz, of Gettysburg, Pa., has recently been elected by his fellow optometrists as the 1973-74 president of the Pennsylvania Optometric Association. As a leader with much experience in optometric and civic organizations, Dr. Schwartz will surely continue the excellent record of progress that this association has compiled.

The newly elected president has managed to compile quite a record of service. He has served as treasurer and president of the Pennsylvania Vision Conservation Institute, trustee and vice president of the Pennsylvania Optometric Association, vice president of the multistate VCI, staff member of the Pennsylvania Optometric Center, and adviser to the Central Pennsylvania Optometric Assistants. He is currently a vice president of Vision Welfare League, a trustee for Pennsylvania College of Optometry, and a fellow of the American Academy of Optometry.

In his community, Dr. Schwartz has somehow managed to allocate time from his busy professional schedule to serve as a member of the West Shore YMCA Board, West Shore Choral Society, East Berlin Borough Council, and chairman of the East Berlin Planning Commission. He has been president of the West Shore Rotary Club, the Gettysburg-Adams County Torch Club, the Adams County Public Library Board. He has served the YMCA as fundraising chairman of the East Berlin area. Dr. Schwartz is special governmental agencies liaison for the East Berlin Council and a member of the West Shore Chamber of Commerce.

In this age of concern over the health care delivery system and practices in this Nation, it is imperative that organizations such as the Pennsylvania Optometric Association participate fully in the shaping of the health care of the future. POA has been a progressive force in the State of Pennsylvania. Under Dr. Schwartz' able leadership, it will continue, I am sure. I would like to extend my personal congratulations to him on this honor and to the association for selecting him.

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL WORTH OF CONGRESSMAN ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

#### HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, today I am placing into the RECORD a complete statement of my financial worth as of December 31, 1972. This statement includes a listing of all assets which are held in my name individually or which are held jointly with my wife, as well as all assets which are held by my wife in her individual name.

I have also included a statement of our income, from all sources, for calendar year 1972 as developed from our income tax return for that year.

I have placed a full financial disclosure into the RECORD yearly since coming to the Congress. I shall continue this practice for each year it is my privilege and honor to serve in the Congress of the United States.

The statement of finances is as follows:

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ROMANO L. AND HELEN D. MAZZOLI, DECEMBER 31, 1973

Cash on Deposit:	
Lincoln Federal S&L Association	
Account No. 37339	\$3,663.96
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co., Account No. 09-013390	8,979.52
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co., Account No. 08-33-816-7	336.82
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co., Account No. 08-33-817-5	100.00
American United Life Insurance Co., Policy No. 1116312	65.26
American United Life Insurance Co., Policy No. 1011729	554.59
Securities, Stocks, and Bonds:	

U.S. Government Bonds, Series E	767.38
Real Property:	
Residential:	
House (Louisville): Assessed Value	18,860.00
Less: Mortgage, Portland Federal S&L	12,022.23
Equity	6,837.77
Commercial or Investment	0
Household Goods and Miscellaneous Personality (Estimated)	4,500.00
Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance Policies:	
American United Life Insurance Company, Policy No. 1011729	2,382.70
American United Life Insurance Company, Policy No. 1116312	216.75
Federal Employees Retirement System, Contribution to Fund	6,497.77
Automobiles, 1965 Rambler	545.00
Law Office Library	545.07
Total assets	36,072.59
RECAPITULATION OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1972	
INCOME	
Interest and Dividends	
Lincoln Federal S&L Association	\$167.63
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co.	291.72
American United Life Insurance Co.	21.35
	480.70
Law Practice	
Income	422.64
Expenses	962.16
	(539.52)
U.S. House of Representatives:	
Salary	42,500.00
Gross income	42,441.18
EXPENSES, DEDUCTIONS, AND EXEMPTIONS	
Congressional Expenses in Excess of Reimbursements	\$5,648.41
Miscellaneous Congressional Deductions	4,084.16
Personal Deductions	4,811.40
Personal Exemptions	3,000.00
Total	17,543.97
Total taxable income	24,897.21

#### THE NEED TO CLARIFY WAR POWERS

#### HON. ALAN STEELMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, we have learned a painful lesson from our past involvement in Vietnam. And today, as many of us reflect on previous mistakes, we realize the need for congressional legislation, further defining the rules which govern the use of U.S. forces in the absence of a declaration of war.

In reference to this need to specify the war-making powers of Congress and the President, I am inserting into the RECORD an excellent editorial comment from the Dallas Morning News, which I commend to my colleagues.

The text of the editorial follows:

#### CLARIFY WAR POWERS

With the Vietnam war over, it is possible to study some of the policymaking problems of that war with more light and less heat.

One of these problems is the conflict be-

tween Congress' constitutional responsibility for declaring war and the President's responsibility, as commander in chief, for directing our wars.

An attempt is now being made in Congress to resolve this conflict by voting legislation that will require a president who begins military action on his own initiative to gain the approval of Congress within three or four months—120 days by the House version—or cease the action.

The News has consistently opposed legislative attempts in the past that would have cut the ground from under first President Johnson and then President Nixon in the conduct of the then-ongoing Vietnam War.

Congress voted President Johnson blanket authority, in the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, to commit our military in the Vietnam War. Once the war was under way, Congress was as committed, in our opinion, as were the hundreds of thousands of American troops. With a shooting war already in progress, with Americans dying, it was too late for second thoughts and grandstanding to the "peace" groups that did the Communists' political fighting in this country.

Now, however, the time has come to examine the war powers machinery established by the Constitution and the law. The time has come to clarify these powers and specify how the machinery should work. The News believes that the basic concept of the current war powers legislation is sound, for these reasons:

First, it does not restrict a president's capability for taking quick action to repel an attack on U.S. territory or forces or to deal with any other sudden emergency.

This freedom of action was seen as an imperative by the architects of the Constitution, in the days when communications were slow and there was not always time to get a congressional vote before taking emergency military measures. It is even more imperative in the missile age, when the U.S. is only minutes as the ICBM flies from any aggressor.

Second, it requires any president to make sure that he has powerful and convincing evidence of the need for a sustained military operation before he commits the country's troops. He will be on notice that he must be able to demonstrate to the Congress, and therefore to the American people, why and how we are going to war.

In a democracy, where the people must support a war to fight it effectively, this presenting of the president's case for commitment is not merely rhetoric but a crucial step in the military and psychological mobilization of the nation for war.

Third, if a president does not have arguments strong enough to convince Congress of the need for military action, it is highly unlikely that he will be able to convince the people and thereby ensure their support for the duration of the war that will ensue.

And since the people are the ones who will have to pay the price and bear the sacrifice of fighting such a war, this mobilization of popular support is a must, without which no long-term military action should be launched.

#### UNIQUE CERAMICS MUSEUM OPENS IN NIAGARA FALLS

#### HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, the city of Niagara Falls has much to offer its visitors. I am pleased to announce the latest attraction—an example of industry cooperating with the community—the Carborundum Museum of Ceramics.

The multimedia museum, depicting the history, technology, and art of ceramics from 7,000 B.C. to the present, is The nonprofit educational institution the only one of its kind in the world. It has been described as "a living experience; a place for small children as well as Ph. D. candidates."

In the museum's theater, visitors view a film shot on location in England which details the discovery of the art of making bone china by Josiah Spode.

The museum imported 16 master potters from Staffordshire, England—their skill is virtually unknown in the United States—who work in the museum's small-scale bone china assembly line. The Clay Masters, as they are called, make authentic bone china using virtually the same methods Josiah Spode used almost 200 years ago. Visitors can watch them mold and press clay, decorate a teapot with a design conceived 9 years before the birth of Abraham Lincoln, or hand-paint finished articles with a tracery of 22-carat gold.

The work of the English craftsmen is on sale in the museum's gift shop.

The trip back in history also offers exhibits featuring mud bricks baked on the banks of the Nile before the time of Moses, priceless Chinese pottery of the Ming Dynasty, Greek vases from the golden age of Athens, Roman water pipes and heating ducts, and colorful Persian mosaics.

The museum was primarily the brainchild of William H. Wendel, Carborundum Co. president. The Carborundum Co. provided the funds to start the project.

The Carborundum Co. has built its new world headquarters in Niagara Falls, and headed by Mr. Wendel, has taken a leading interest in the development and redevelopment of the city.

The museum, under the directorship of A. Richard DeNatale, now is on its own as a public, nonprofit institution. Funds are raised through membership fees, sales in the gift shop, and admission charges—\$2.25 for adults and \$1 for children. The museum has applied for funding from the New York State Council on the Arts, and also hopes for funding from private foundations and the Federal Government.

Located at Third and Niagara Streets, just four blocks from the American Falls, the museum is open every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. in the summer, and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the winter.

I would like to invite everyone to visit Niagara Falls and urge you to visit our new ceramics museum while you are there.

#### INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEORGE MEANY AND GERHART LOWENTHAL

#### HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, the AFL-CIO recently released the transcript of an interview between President George Meany and Gerhart Lowenthal, chief edi-

tor, the Second German Television Network, aired in the Federal Republic of Germany.

I am deeply impressed by the view Mr. Meany expressed in that interview regarding the mirage of "detente" with the Soviet Union, the present policies of the Soviets, and particularly the naivete of current United States and Western attitudes toward increasing trade with the Soviet Union.

While we do not always agree on domestic issues, I find myself wholeheartedly in agreement with Mr. Meany when he says:

Moscow shows good will only when it gets what it wants. To me, that is gross tyranny, outright imperialism. This is no detente.

The Soviets have not given up their expansionist designs. They are seeking Western help to overcome their serious economic difficulties and to continue their speeded-up rearmament.

In my opinion, we are fools if we think that current or potential Soviet markets for foodstuffs or manufactured goods are worth the price we will pay. It is bad enough that when we sell them grain we sell it to them at rock-bottom prices and then subsidize the sale out of the hard-earned dollars of American taxpayers. We seldom do that, even for our friends. Only a very foolish man would make such concessions in behalf of an enemy, who, when he has remedied his economic difficulties and developed his armaments by means of such assistance, will forget good will and detente and turn to bite the hand that has fed him.

I commend Mr. Meany for his forthrightness and insight in this regard and commend his remarks to all my colleagues. I feel certain the laboring men and women of America, whom Mr. Meany represents, concur in the views he has expressed. I certainly hope that those Members of Congress who represent substantial union constituencies will work to translate those views into legislative action.

Mr. Speaker, the text of the Meany-Loewenthal interview is printed at this point in the RECORD:

#### TRANSCRIPT OF THE INTERVIEW

LOWENTHAL. Mr. Meany, you have always very outspokenly criticized what you call Soviet imperialism. Since we are living in a time of detente, do you still doubt the good will of the Soviet Union to conduct a policy of cooperation with the West?

MEANY. Yes, I still doubt the good will of the Soviet rulers. In fact, my doubts have strengthened after Brezhnev's recent visit to the Federal German Republic.

There can be no good will without good deeds. And I have not seen any Soviet good deeds for the aspirations and hopes of the German people for national unification in freedom or for the people of Berlin.

The Soviet dictator could have utilized his visit to show his government's good will by taking positive action for guaranteeing full Russian compliance with the 1971 Four Power Agreement on the status of Berlin which provides for West Berlin Federal Republic ties. He did nothing of the sort. The Joint Agreement signed after this visit mentioned "strict adherence and full application of the Four Power Agreement"—but did not specifically reaffirm the right of the Federal Republic to speak for West Berlin after the two German states enter the United Nations.

As you know, the Governing Mayor of Ber-

lin recently had a taste of Russian good will at the Soviet Industrial Exhibition in Berlin. The Moscow representative tried to keep out the state secretary of the Federal Republic's Economic Ministry during the official tour. Charging deliberate Russian disregard for the Four Power Agreement, the Governing Mayor protested that its provisions "are evidently not yet fully accepted in practice by the Soviet Union and its partners in Eastern Europe."

And though it is very anxious for good relations with the Soviet Union, the Federal Government has had to express—with great restraint—its regrets over this display of Russian ill will at the Soviet Industrial Exhibition in Berlin, and described it as not promoting efforts for detente.

The Soviets are not turning their Iron Curtain into plowshares. The Berlin Wall still cuts across the face of the city like a duelling scar. Workers and intellectuals trying to flee to freedom are shot down in cold blood at the Wall. The 840-mile frontier between the two German states is a horrible death fence. I don't see any Soviet good will in this gruesome situation.

Moscow shows good will only when it gets what it wants. To me that is gross tyranny, outright imperialism. This is no detente. Soviet behavior in Berlin is a symbol of the cold war which Moscow is still waging. It is not good will.

LOWENTHAL. How would you analyze the aims of present Soviet policy?

MEANY. The Soviets have not given up their expansionist designs. They are seeking Western help to overcome their serious economic difficulties and to continue their speeded-up rearmament. The Federal Republic's Defense Minister, Georg Leber, recently explained what Russia's mounting military might means for the Federal Republic.

The Soviets are trying to get all kinds of diplomatic concessions in order to achieve these two goals. At the same time Moscow tries to create a false sense of security among the West European peoples and to undermine the American presence in Europe. If they get away with this game, the Soviets will sooner or later succeed in the "Finlandization" of Western Europe. This would be only a step towards their complete domination of the continent.

The Soviets are pursuing the same strategy in the Middle East: Here they are not seeking real peace. While not encouraging immediate war, they continue to aid and arm the guerrillas and the most warlike Arab regimes and build up their fleet in the Mediterranean.

Brezhnev himself explained what detente means to the Kremlin and what the Soviet rulers are trying to get out of it. Addressing a conference of select Communist representatives at Karlovy Vary, the Soviet dictator said on April 24, 1967:

"Experience teaches, in particular, that the 'cold war' and the confrontation of military blocs, the atmosphere of military threats, seriously hampers the activity of revolutionary, democratic forces. In conditions of international tension in bourgeois countries, the reactionary elements become active, the military raise their heads, anti-democratic tendencies and anti-Communism are strengthened.

"And conversely, the past few years have shown quite clearly that, in conditions of slackened international tension, the pointer of the political barometer moves left. Certain changes in relations between communists and social-democrats in certain countries, a noticeable falling off in anti-communist hysteria, and the increase in the influence of West European communist parties is most directly correlated with the reduction in tension which has taken place in Europe."

LOWENTHAL. You have very recently criticized industry to be too keen on expanding

trade in the Soviet Union and you have warned the industrialist that the Russians might only be interested in the expansion of technological and economic relations with the West to overcome their own difficulties. Do you think that an expansion of economic relations with the East is also in the interest of Western countries?

MEANY. I have already mentioned the two main reasons why Moscow is trying so hard to get massive economic and technological help from the Federal Republic, the U.S. and other Western democracies. One thing is clear, the Kremlin is much more interested in advancing Russian world influence and power than in promoting the well-being, living standards, and human rights of the Russian people. Actually, recent months have seen a tightening of Russian tyranny and repression against Soviet intellectuals and Jews seeking to exercise their basic human rights of emigration in line with the Charter of the United Nations.

As I see it, Moscow should not be given the aid it now seeks unless and until it gives up its expansionist designs which are a threat to democracy in Germany as well as a threat to world peace. Experience has shown that free world economic help to the Soviet rulers does not make them more peaceful abroad or less repressive at home. Over the years, German, American, and other Western industrialists, bankers and governments have given much economic and technological aid to the Soviet regime. What good did it do?

Let me remind you that an American firm, the McKee Corporation, built the world's biggest iron and steel plant at Magnitogorsk. Ford built the first Soviet automotive plant. General Electric planned, equipped and constructed the famous Dnieper hydroelectric dam. Some years ago, Stalin himself told the American industrialist, Eric Johnson, that "about two-thirds of all the large industrial enterprises in the USSR have been built with U.S. materials or technical assistance."

So you see, big economic help to Moscow did not prevent it from causing crisis after crisis over Berlin, building the Wall of Shame, denying the German people the right of self-determination, aiding and abetting subversion of the democracies and wars of so-called national liberation. The huge expansion of this type of Soviet collaboration with the West will not help the German, American, or any other people. For the Russian people it has meant and can only mean a strengthening of the dictatorship which exploits and oppresses them. Why repeat and even enlarge this mistaken policy? In a human and moral sense, and in the long range even from the viewpoint of profits, this kind of policy is bad-business—fatally shortsighted.

LOWENTHAL. You have always been critical of the Eastern policy of the present German Government? Is that still your position?

MEANY. Yes, I have been and continue to be critical of Ost-Politik. I do not question the intentions of Chancellor Brandt in his efforts to secure peace with former enemies. I appreciate his sincere desire for world peace. We all long for the day when mankind will feel secure in its enjoyment of peace, freedom and fruits of modern technology.

But I do think that the Federal Republic has made too many concessions to the Soviets and has gotten nothing in return. Abandoning a huge part of Germany to Communist dictatorship is no road to peace or freedom, regardless of the very best intentions. Strengthening Soviet influence and power in Europe can only help the forces of subversion and aggression on the continent and harm the ranks of democracy and peace everywhere.

All euphoria aside, this is not in the interest of the German people or in the service of peace and freedom on the continent or anywhere else.

LOWENTHAL. What do you think of the establishment of relations between the trade union movement in the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union and Eastern Germany?

MEANY. We of American labor have always considered the so-called trade unions in the Communist and all other totalitarian countries as Labor Fronts—the kind that Dr. Ley and Hitler built. In the USSR, the head of the Labor Front, designated by the Communist Party is Shelepin, formerly chief of the dreaded Russian secret police.

The so-called unions behind the Iron Curtain are only arms and agencies of the Communist dictatorship. They are instruments of the police state—to police and speed-up the workers in the plants. We believe free trade unions in our country or in any other free country should have nothing to do with these Labor Fronts. Joining hands with them lends respect and credibility to them as bona fide unions. This is what the Communist Party bosses want in order to deceive their members and serve the dictatorship.

Contacts and exchanges between free trade unions and the Communist state police "unions" never have brought and never will bring more rights and social justice for the workers in the dictatorship countries. Such dialogues and exchanges only discourage the workers who long for the day when they will be able to enjoy the right to freedom of association; such exchanges and contacts strengthen the hands of the Labor Front officials who hold down the workers in the interest of the Communist Party and the government which it monopolizes.

In addition, let me say that no one has yet come up with any evidence that such exchanges have been of any help to the workers in the free trade unions of any democratic country. Quite the contrary, these exchanges have helped Communist infiltration and subversion of the bona fide trade unions in the free world.

We look for the day when the Russian, East German, Polish, Czechoslovak and all other workers now behind the Iron Curtain will enjoy the benefits of free trade unionism now enjoyed by the DGB and AFL-CIO. And of course, we continue to hope that, sooner rather than later, the DGB and the AFL-CIO will again cooperate fully for their common basic aims and democratic ideals.

#### OEO LEGAL SERVICES

#### HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I have received a letter from Mr. Simon Rosenthal, executive director of the Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County in Redwood City, Calif., concerning my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 31, 1973. I have checked further into the matter of embezzlement of funds as described in my remarks. I find that rather loose practices existed regarding the handling of legal services funds, that is, no requirement for a countersignature or any mention of a bond. I would agree with Mr. Rosenthal that if I had understood conditions to exist as he described them in his letter, I possibly would have chosen another of the many examples of deficient or illegal practices.

At this point I include Mr. Rosenthal's complete letter in the RECORD:

#### LEGAL AID SOCIETY

OF SAN MATEO COUNTY,

Redwood City, Calif., June 13, 1973.

Congressman LAMAR BAKER,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BAKER: I have just been advised of your comments published in the Congressional Record on May 31, 1973, pertaining to the National Legal Services Program. I can appreciate a different philosophical analysis of Legal Services but wish to respectfully call your attention to a matter you delineate which, when taken out of the total factual context, could mislead the members of the House. I believe that, had you been fully apprised of the facts, you might have chosen to avoid the following comments:

"In Redwood City, California, an attorney for Angela Davis embezzled \$10,000 from the local Legal Services program. . . . There can be nothing lower than so-called members of a proud profession who prey upon the weak and helpless and actually embezzle funds meant to relieve human suffering."

The embezzlement you refer to in fact occurred approximately three years ago. The fact that this was a "technical embezzlement" is no excuse for the serious violation. The attorney who committed this crime had been employed by the San Mateo County Legal Aid Society for two months and was forced to resign his position four months after the offense despite the fact that the agency was not at that point aware of the technical embezzlement. I should emphasize that the \$10,000 which was wrongfully appropriated had been returned by the attorney in question before the violation was discovered.

The fact that the funds were voluntarily returned prior to discovery in no way mitigates the fact that a crime had been committed. Because of the serious nature of the offense, my Board of Directors promptly informed our local District Attorney's office when the matter was discovered. The attorney was prosecuted in the criminal courts and subsequently entered a guilty plea. The guilty party was disbarred from professional practice in the State of Michigan and denied the right to practice law here in the State of California by the State Bar Association. This after ten years' professional practice without a prior charge of unethical or criminal activity.

I should also note that the offender was suffering a mental breakdown at the time he committed the offense. At the time of prosecution he attempted suicide and for some few days hovered between life and death. In addition to suffering criminal sanctions, loss of an ability to earn a living, and a suicide attempt, this individual's family has obviously suffered severe and continuing penalty.

As the current director of the San Mateo County Legal Aid Society, I had virtually no contact with the offender in question. I wish to note, however, that our County Bar Association and my Board of Directors have donated a tremendous amount of time and effort in order to insure that the low-income clients in our county receive the benefits of our fine historic judicial system. The dedicated efforts of hundreds of local volunteer attorneys supplement limited federal funding. My Bar Association and my Board of Directors have earned the respect of the client community, the Bench, and the general public because of their dedicated service. The staff of our Legal Aid program, both secretaries and attorneys, are paid approximately 27% below civil service comparability. The dedication of our staff not only benefits our clients but I believe benefits the total society.

I suspect that if you had been fully aware of the tragic facts involved, you might have elected to avoid mentioning this three-year-old matter in the Congressional Record. The offender has suffered grievous penalties for his misconduct. The family of the offender will be terribly affected for the rest of their lives. My Bar Association, Board of Directors, and staff, have worked very hard to overcome the bad publicity which occurred due to the misconduct of a mentally ill individual in the summer of 1970.

Our community is committed to following the rules and regulations Congress delineates as applied to the utilization of federal funds. We are further committed to implementation of the highest ethical standards of the legal profession. It is tragic that Congressmen such as yourself are provided scanty information, out of factual context, pertaining to a minute number of violations which have occurred in a national program over a substantial number of years. Those who provide you with this information do so, not out of a good faith desire to remedy rare deficiencies, but because of an extreme opposition to the very concept of legal assistance to the poor. I cannot believe that had you been fully apprised of the facts and the context, you would have entered your remarks in the Congressional Record.

I thank you for your consideration of the aforementioned.

Sincerely,

SIMON M. ROSENTHAL,  
Executive Director.

#### PROGRAM IN INTERGROUP EDUCATION PROVES VALUABLE

#### HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I am most gratified to learn of an educational program taking place in the District of Columbia. The program is one of intergroup education sponsored by the Adas Israel Congregation's religious school in cooperation with the Washington Technical Institute.

The basic purpose of this educational process is to sensitize our young people to the common issues which confront the black and Jewish communities. Participants in the program become involved in seminar presentation, dialog, and experimental group dynamics, while studying related reading materials. People of both groups soon become caught up in the dynamics of group interaction. The awareness that results influence their choices of behavior and the parameters of social responsibility.

That this program has been such a success must be attributed to the enormous degree of concern, sensitivity, and competence evidenced by the staff people of the Washington Technical Institute—Marshall Brown, Joy Covington, and Steve Horblitt. The involvement and care of Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz of Adas Israel and Donald Greene, program director for community resource development, have also been indispensable.

We live in a society based on group identity in which the activities of one group affect the life conditions of the

other. The dire need for mutual understanding is therefore evident; the possibility of progress and change exists only when myths are exploded and the issues candidly explored. I believe this program represents an important educational innovation and breakthrough in establishing a critical channel of communication. I am convinced it will accrue benefits not only for those directly involved, but to all who live in the Washington area.

**CAMPBELL MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL OF CAMPBELL, OHIO, HOLDS ALUMNI CELEBRATION**

**HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 23, 1973, Campbell Memorial High School of Campbell, Ohio, held an alumni celebration. As an alumnus of Campbell Memorial, I had the privilege of serving as honorary parade marshal for the occasion. Approximately 600 alumni representing many racial and ethnic groups participated in the parade and attended the buffet dinner.

Mr. Speaker, I am indeed proud of my alma mater for the harmony, understanding, and brotherhood it has exemplified down through the years. During this period of unrest, Campbell, Ohio, continues to be a community which symbolizes all that is best in America.

Mr. Speaker, I insert portions of the program from the Campbell Memorial alumni celebration and a newspaper article concerning the affair in the RECORD at this time:

**MEMORIAL HIGH ALUMNI CELEBRATE**

Overcast skies did not diminish the enthusiasm of participants in an afternoon parade followed by a banquet and dance as graduates of Campbell Memorial High School took part in the first alumni celebration Sunday.

A highlight of the program was the dedication of an outdoor electric sign for the school, purchased for \$22,500 with alumni donations.

Matthew Wansack, school principal, was marshal for the parade and Congressman Charles J. Carney, a Memorial graduate, was honorary marshal. More than 550 people were in the 52-unit parade that marched from St. John's Russian Orthodox Church to the high school.

Campbell Mayor Rocco Mico welcomed some 600 at the 6 p.m. buffet dinner in the school cafeteria, and Wansack represented the school in recognizing the attending alumni.

**PACELLA IS TOASTMASTER**

All participants in the program were Campbell Memorial graduates. Anthony F. Pacella served as toastmaster. The invocation was given by the Rev. Eugene Lazar of Holy Trinity Romanian Orthodox Church and the benediction by the Rev. Edward J. Neroda of St. Mary Church in Newton Falls.

Michael O'Mellan representing the school's first graduating class in 1923 spoke briefly as did Steven Kantaras, a member of this year's class.

What it takes to be successful and why the

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American system is successful was discussed by Dr. Alexander K. Phillips, principal speaker. He described this nation as "a land of opportunity where minority groups have worked hard and where individuals are judged for themselves." He stressed the importance of being the best.

Phillips challenged those present to "be honest with yourself and have self respect and share your blessings." He encouraged them to participate either financially or actively in their churches, community and country and closed by reminding them, "I do not feel at home—I am at home."

Congressman Carney said that the high school and Campbell itself both symbolize what is best in America. "This is a true melting pot. Campbell has set an example in brotherly love which can long be followed," he said. He illustrated how ethnic groups and races live in harmony and peace in the city.

A dance at St. Michael Hall followed the dinner.

**WELCOME CAMPBELL MEMORIAL ALUMNI TO OUR ALUMNI CELEBRATION, SPONSORED BY PTA WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE GRADUATING CLASSES OF 1922-73, MAY 27, 1973**

**WELCOME**

The many Alumni of Campbell Schools—since the first graduating class at Penhale High School in 1922 (one boy and one girl)—are heartily welcomed to this first city-wide reunion. Your presence is cherished. Today's program has been constructed in such a way to enable you to renew old acquaintances, make new ones, and revisit old and remembered school scenes.

The past, whether remote or near, draws us. We somehow, want to renew ourselves in recognizing these things which affected us while we were trying to find a place for ourselves in the world. It is pleasant—even if sentimental—to rediscover with new eyes the old things we remember so well.

This is the first time Campbell Alumni have had an opportunity to meet as one unified group. We all have an insatiable curiosity about others. Whatever became of fun-loving Chris? I haven't seen him since we graduated. Did Suzy get married? To whom? And where is she living now? How have the rebels fared? Are the conservative ones really the new establishment? Did plain Jane blossom into a beauty? Are the shy flowers still shy? And the ones who had nothing to say . . . have they changed to non-stop talkers? Do we remember those who are no longer with us?

Enjoy yourself here today. Join In The Fun Say hello to strangers . . . you may find a new friend. Keep an open heart; when you smile you will get one in return.

Your contributions have made possible the electrified bulletin board in front of the High School. It is a material expression of what we feel in our hearts towards the education we received in Campbell Schools. Donors are listed elsewhere in this program.

The Memorial High School Parent-Teacher Association originally proposed and presently sponsors this celebration. It has received help from many other individuals and groups. Their names are also listed herein.

This one special day is your day. Let it be one that you will remember for a long time. To paraphrase Tiny Tim—

"God Bless us all, everyone."

**THANK YOU**

To make an event as big as this celebration successful, many individuals and committees must work long and hard. From the beginning local alumni volunteered their services willingly. Appointments to committees were gladly accepted, and work assignments were carried out pleasantly and cooperatively, although much of it was tedious and monotonous. Whatever pleasure and enjoyment

each of us gets out of this celebration is directly attributable to those who gave unselfishly of their time and with no monetary reward.

General Steering Committee, Memorial High School P.T.A.

General Chairmen, Mr. Anthony Nolfi and Mrs. Mary Shirilla.

Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin Tucci.

Secretary, Mrs. Angie LaBruno.

Band and Hall Committee: Mrs. Rosalie Rotunno, Mary Lesnansky, and Matthew Wansack.

Banquet Committee: Dolores Lysowski, Olga Modak, Liana Berardino, Rose Cronin, Viola Gayetsky, Geraldine Bednarik, and Clara Andrews.

Parade Committee: Susan Mazzocca, and Matthew Wansack.

Decorating Committee: Lou Kish, Elda Sofocleous, Carmel Mingo, Mary Ann Danilov, Dom Monaco, and Gladys Carwell.

Mailing Committee: Michael Reichert, Harry Ripley, Mary Shirilla, and Angela LaBruno.

Publicity Committee: John Cvengros, and Kenny Brayer.

Typists: Marie Shevchenko, Mary Ann Danilov, Elda Sofocleous, Mary Shirilla, Geri Bednarik, Angela LaBruno, and Joanne Carlozzi.

Sign Committee: John Jeren, and Nick Yacavone.

Special thanks: To those who placed advertisements in our program.

**WELCOME FROM MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL P.T.A.**

President, Mrs. Pete Shirilla.

1st Vice President & Program, Mrs. Victor LaBruno.

Secretary & Council Alternate, Mrs. James Shevchenko.

Treasurer, Mrs. Steve Sofocleous.

Historian & Council Alternate, Mrs. Alex Mingo.

Legislation, Mr. Michael Holliday.

Council Delegate, Mrs. Michael Berardino.

Council Delegate, Mrs. Mike Modak.

Council Delegate, Mrs. Frank Severinsky.

Council Alternate, Mrs. Dale McIntyre.

Social, Mrs. Francis DeLuco.

Publicity, Mrs. Slavko Jurich.

School Relations, Mrs. Nicholas Libertin.

School Relations, Mrs. Louise Kotch.

Hospitality, Mrs. Margaret Clement.

Ways & Means, Mrs. Elmer Gayetsky.

Ways & Means, Mrs. Phillip Crino.

Ways & Means, Mrs. Stanley Geewax.

Scholarship, Reverend George T. Pappas.

Telephone Chairman, Mrs. Robert Kennedy.

We would like to dedicate this page in loving memory to our hospitality chairman (Mrs. John Eigner).

**UNITE IN FRIENDSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP**

And make life worthwhile. It is therefore that men everywhere band themselves together. "No man can live unto himself alone." We believe that the only way to the goal of human happiness is that of understanding, which is possible only through closer mental and more frequent spiritual mingling. The realization of these truths has brought us together upon this occasion.

**CAMPBELL CITY COUNCIL**

First Ward, Wilbert McIntosh.

Second Ward, Frank Sabol.

Third Ward, Steve Sofocleous.

Fourth Ward, Edward Bayus.

Council President, Thomas L. Cernoch.

Council Vice President, Nick Opencar.

Councilman-at-Large, John R. Cvengros.

Clerk of Council, Katherine Garman.

**MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL STAFF**

**Proud Memorial alumni**

Nicholas Stanfar, 19

Ruby Hrelec Feltz, 1967.

Madeline Chirakos, 1947.

Marilyn Hudak DeLuco, 1966.  
 Patricia Pacella Mikolay, 1960.  
 Theresa Ruth Ann Kracko, 1953.  
 Agnes Uhrin Krut, 1943.  
 Priscilla Sirilla, 1958.  
 Beverly Kovach, 1967.  
 Catherine Lisko Galko, 1931.  
 Pauline Zbell Shirilla, 1966.  
 Michael Vavlas, 1954.  
 Nicholas Krut, 1942.  
 Walter Malys, 1938.  
 Rita DiDomenico Pressly, 1962.  
 Peggy Cegledy Razum, 1960.  
 Edith Kovach, 1927.  
 Ann Wansack, 1933.  
 Hilda Carano, 1942.  
 George Gresko, 1939.  
 Sioko Gill, 1937.

**CAMPBELL MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL**  
*[Memorial graduates and year]*

Stephen W. Komarc, 1927.  
 George Cebula, 1928.  
 Raymond J. Spagnola, 1931.  
 Elaine (Nelson) Delco, 1968.  
 Helen Frangos, 1967.  
 Sarah (Crino) Knapick, 1937.  
 Anthony Nolfi, 1932.  
 Stanley Malys, 1934.  
 Fred P. Zamary, 1927.  
 John LaRocca, 1941.  
 Joan (Maro) DeLucia, 1955.  
 Eli Danilov, 1944.  
 Joseph Lahovich, 1941.  
 John Costantino, 1948.  
 Carmen Julius, 1933.  
 John Martinko, 1951.  
 Ronald Schuster, 1965.  
 Mike Kish, 1957.  
 Matthew Wansack, 1931.  
 Donald N. Nelson, 1943.  
 Faith Simko, 1955.  
 Anthony Cougras, 1952.  
 Walter Furin, 1930.  
 Tom Cebula, 1959.  
 John Francu, 1941.  
 Margaret Polkaba, 1966.  
 Rocco Perry, 1929.  
 Matthew Stephens, 1925.  
 Joseph Graban, 1939.  
 Matthew Bozie, 1957.  
 Georgia E. Dann, 1964.  
 George Haring, 1951.

**GRADUATES FROM OTHER SCHOOLS—MEMORIAL**

Dr. & Mrs. Henry J. Oles, Margaret Ford, Patricia Martinez, Gary Hanlon, Joseph DeRosa, Alan T. Dieter, Richard Moskosky, Michael Holliday, John M. Knapick, Margaret Stephens, Paul D'Eramo, James Rich, Gen D'Alesandro, and Jerome Kuzma.

**HISTORY OF THE CELEBRATION**

The idea of a city-wide celebration for graduates of Campbell's public schools had its roots in the Memorial High School Parent Teacher Association. The P.T.A., through its dedicated officers, enlisted the support of Mr. Matthew Wansack, Principal, who quickly showed his enthusiasm for the idea and pledged complete support. Early in October, 1972 an organizational meeting was called both to sound out the opinions of others and to get ideas for the nature of such a celebration. The response was most favorable.

Class officers were invited to attend a second meeting and the number in attendance grew. It was at this meeting that Anthony Nolfi ('32) was elected General Chairman, Mary Shirilla Co-chairman. A program emerged from this meeting which included: (1) Encouraging church attendance the morning of the big celebration, (2) Erecting an electrified bulletin board at the high school, (3) A parade culminating in the bulletin board dedication, (4) Open house at Memorial High School, (5) Banquet at the high school, and (4) Dancing at a local hall.

Subsequent meetings revealed the difficulty of compiling an accurate and complete

file of alumni. At this writing, the list is still incomplete. It is evidence that some alumni felt slighted at not having received a mailing. Requests were made of alumni for contributions toward the purchase of the bulletin board. Two thousand five hundred dollars was needed.

Of this amount about \$1,800 has already been donated and the outlook is good that the rest will come in.

The banquet committee was one of the earliest to complete its work. The food is going to be a real feast. Contracts were signed, also, for the orchestra, Libby Fill All Girl Orchestra, and the hall (St. Michael's, Robinson Road). The program which can be used as a souvenir, has an illustration in full color of the bulletin board. In addition, souvenir glasses embossed with appropriate lettering and design, will be given to all ticket-holders. Incidentally, the six-dollar price per ticket was agreed on at a meeting in March, 1973.

The parade committee was hard to fill and for a while it looked as though the parade would be dropped. In the end an energetic young woman took over the responsibility and the parade is on.

Everything that could be done to make this celebration a success has been done. All the work will have been wasted unless you relax and enjoy yourself.

This is your day.

**PROGRAM**

Opening remarks: Anthony Nolfi, General Chairman.

Toastmaster: Anthony Pacella.

Invocation: Reverend Eugene Lazar, Holy Trinity Romanian Orthodox Church.

Greeting: Rocco F. Mico, Mayor of Campbell.

Remarks: Honorable Charles Carney, Congressman, 19th District.

1973 Graduate: Steven Kantaras.

Main speaker: Dr. Alexander K. Phillips.

Benediction: Reverend Edward J. Neroda, St. Mary's Church - Newton Falls.

**HOSTESSES**

Sally Shirilla, Cathy Tadla, Diane Sofocleous, Cynthia McIntyre, Robin Jurich, Charissa Libertin, Pauline Clement, Diane Gayetsky, Maria Pappas, Cheryl Lysowski, Carol O'Connor, and Brenda Paramore.

Donna Bednarik, Kathy Carwell, Helen Koutsourals, Paula Sue Kennedy, Patricia Sofocleous, Michelle Duttonno, Joann Ketch, and Pat McClendon.

**CAMPBELL CITY ADMINISTRATION**

Rocco Mico: Mayor.

John Richards: Administrator.

Attorney Frank Woychik: Law Director.

Pauline Clement: Financial Director.

**ALUMNI PARTICIPANTS**

Class of 1970.

Class of 1972.

1945, Mrs. Eric A. Hoyer.

1932, Carmel Berardi Mento.

1964, Nancy Boalch.

1945, Catherine Stankich Frano.

1947, John G. Macala and Mamie Thomas.

1931, Ben A. Tucci.

1933, Anne DiPersi.

1938, Alfred Bragalone.

1932, John R. Cvengros.

1933, Carmen Julius.

1966, Carole Bogdan.

1940, Eleanor Lazar.

1940, Stanley Geewax.

1932, Stephen V. Sabol.

1937, Anne Muretic Rovder.

1952, Dr. John F. Galda.

1938, Dominic Chaten.

1932, Adeline V. Parisi.

1939, Mary A. Monaco.

1940, Henry R. Testa.

1955, John H. Lesnansky.

1940, Frank Soltis.

1969, Christine Dattilo.

1945, Joe Vansuch, Jr.

1933, Jack Pressley.

1952, Doris Duponty.

1940, Jane Nickoloff.

1938, Lena Cozart.

1952, Betty Jean Duponty.

1948, Mary Cavalier.

1938, Katherine Vargo.

1932, Mary L. Pleger.

1938, Mrs. Mike Chapella.

1938, Frances Verbnak Sich.

1945, Alice Koly Nagy.

1947, Chester E. Ruff.

1944, Helen Chopp.

1953, Edward R. Hassay.

1966, Maxine Yost.

1938, Mrs. Stella Chrustek.

1940, Joseph Strange.

Class of 1971.

Class of 1973.

1948, Dennis Katsaras.

1938, Edna Stansha.

1945, Mrs. Robert K. Puckett.

1948, Mary Lou Baka Macala.

1939, Mrs. Helen Poponyak.

1932, Joseph Sirilla.

1964, Elaine Cozart VanFossan.

1957, Patricia J. Centofante.

1933, Nick Yacavone.

1938, Margaret Hanuschak.

1948, Al Glass.

1924, Ernest Gustinella.

1939, Katherine Raschak.

1933, Helen Macrea.

1936, George Rovder.

1961, George Pontikos.

1952, Florence Galda and Eva Faklis Joanou.

1936, Dominic J. Monaco.

1925, Sandron S. Parenti.

1945, Bill Arfaras.

1956, Mary Lesnansky.

1966, Robert Dattilo.

1931, Al Hamrock.

1931, Dorothy Pettrella.

1949, Anthony Duponty.

1941, Cyril Nickoloff.

1932, Mary Piccolo.

1951, James Duponty.

1938, Victor George.

1935, Edwin S. Vargo.

1952, Clara Salata.

1945, Basil N. Spirtos, M.D.

1931, Anne Ortsey.

1937, Mary Colantone.

1946, Jane Ruff.

1948, Mrs. Betty D'Allesandro.

1947, Edward R. Hassay.

1953, Thelma Ginnis.

1962, Marilyn Fodor.

1931, Charles J. Carney.

1931, Catherine Galko.

1953, Michael A. Pavelko.

1956, Stacy Pikos and Stephen Gary.

1931, Dr. A. K. Phillips.

1947, Eugene Simko.

1944, Sr. M. Leocadia, OSB.

1961, Hugh B. Pannunzio and Rev. Constantine J. Raptis.

1937, Joe Tofil.

1940, Helen Sotlar.

1947, Robert Vansuch.

1937, Mrs. Barbara Burt.

1932, Carl Burrille.

1954, Lawrence D. Lenhart, M.D.

1940, Anna Furin.

1947, Dr. Joseph N. Cavalier.

1932, Cornelia Carter.

1952, Pauline Rivera.

1953, Sally Gerlek.

1937, Genevieve Gentzeny.

1936, Victoria Miller Reichert.

1937, Stephen J. Ray.

1934, John J. Sirak.

1937, Victoria A. Vintilla.

1939, Margaret Kornyak.

1941, Jennie Magura.

1953, Eleanor Dragomir.

1946, Stella Stamos.

1941, Pauline Stellato.

1942, John J. Sudol, Sr.  
 1938, Katherine Guglielmi.  
 1937, John Wityshyn.  
 1941, Mary E. Taylor.  
 1950, Michael Berandine.  
 1951, Liana Berandine.  
 1937, John and Ann Sosnowchick.  
 1940, John S. Kielb.  
 1941, John Nechiporchick.  
 1961, Sylvester Frazzini.  
 1943, Manuel Tavares.  
 1931, Rafael Richitti.  
 1953, Frank V. Heri.  
 1929, Frank Stanfar.  
 1971, Ozalee Gibson Cash.  
 1953, Mary Jane Pavelko.  
 1948, Antoinette Ramunno.  
 1940, Joseph S. Waga.  
 1939, Ralph E. Lazar.  
 1952, Bertha DeVarennes.  
 1938, Mrs. Barney Molesky.  
 1934, Michael and Betty Maddick and Mrs. Francis DiLuco.  
 1953, Mrs. Anita Ifft.  
 1927, Jennie Berardi.  
 1932, Joseph Holliday.  
 1940, Mrs. Matilda Fuller.  
 1944, Amy Cvengros.  
 1938, Stephen J. Furin.  
 1952, Tony Cougras.  
 1956, Rose Marie Bowden.  
 1936, Anne Benya.  
 1972, G. C. Kontos.  
 1939, Joseph Gentzeny.  
 1936, Frank Reichert.  
 1927, Nancy Gulu.  
 1946, Patrick F. Julius.  
 1951, Patrick R. Strange.  
 1937, L. Grayce Vintilla.  
 1941, Frank D. Leone.  
 1947, Salvatore Musitano.  
 1930, Walter Furin.  
 1934, James A. Cavalier.  
 1932, Peter Katsaras.  
 1929, Carl Tochtenhagen.  
 1941, John Bulian and Albert J. Nerone.  
 1943, Caroline M. Menzick.  
 1941, Harold Conti.  
 1948, Rev. Edward Neroda.  
 1941, Mrs. Ann Sakmar.  
 1971, James Constant.  
 1929, Joseph P. Kopp.  
 1932, Matilda Gogesch.  
 1943, Jordan E. Tsvetnoff.  
 1941, Alex Mingo.  
 1954, George R. Vassle.  
 1930, Mary Stanfar.  
 1943, Mildred Trocchio.  
 1941, Paul M. Koepke.  
 1931, John Godocsik.  
 1971, Dolores Tuoci.  
 1953, Georgia LaMarco.  
 1927, Steve Komarc.  
 1930, Anne Komarc.  
 1966, Pete Shirilla, Jr.  
 1944, Mary Shirilla.  
 1970, Christine Zbell Lyons.  
 1941, Charlie Kolak.  
 1946, Helen Kunovic.  
 1936, Anthony Lanzo.  
 1955, Clinton Longmire.  
 1961, Richard Hudak.  
 1949, Nicholas Libertin.  
 1948, Slavko and Mildred Jurich.  
 1934, Savu Regnall.  
 1931, Louis Ricchiutti.  
 1952, Charles Forsyth and William Ashmore.  
 1952, William Ashmore.  
 1967, Nancy Sakmar McAtee.  
 1942, Joseph G. Ceryan, Rosalie R. Detunno, and JoAnn C. Bukofehan.  
 1929, Ann P. Marino.  
 1937, Mrs. Alice Wilson Duplessis.  
 1933, Ann Wansack.  
 1935, George A. Campione.  
 1941, Gene Gloppo.  
 1972, Jeffrey Palusak.  
 1944, Mrs. Mike Bozich.

1940, Edward and Stephanie Kielb Markey.  
 1947, Irene Jane Fischio and Phyllis Kendall.  
 1956, Ted K. Markopoulos.  
 1946, Marion Ulrichich.  
 1952, Robert G. Hames.  
 1941, Mildred Kingseed.  
 1935, John Stavich.  
 1932, John Tikson.  
 1933, Mrs. Helen Paros and Eleanor Graham.  
 1928, Ethel Cegledy Gresko.  
 1960, Marilyn Church.  
 1945, Lucille Moss.  
 1939, Robert B. Mars.  
 1958, Richard Chasko.  
 1953, Melvia Novak.  
 1955, Josephine Novak.  
 1927, George O'Pretza.  
 1941, Pete Shirilla.  
 1939, George Zbell.  
 1929, Juniata Royal.  
 1945, Anne Testa.  
 1948, JoAnn Kolesar.  
 1939, Rosemary Cronin.  
 1938, Steve Pacak.  
 1941, Stephen R. Estok.  
 1927, Fred P. Zamary.  
 1938, Ann Woytowich.  
 1963, Francis Pico.  
 1943, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Kennedy.  
 1931, Matthew Wansack.  
 1943, Mr. and Mrs. Donald N. Nelson.  
 1944, Alfonso Ghioldi.  
 1963, Harold Yiannaki.  
 1944, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Danilov.  
 1949, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Sofocleous.  
 1955, Faith Simko.  
 1944, Lillian Lohmann.  
 1940, Mary Kirtos Niznik.  
 1971, Sandy Vansuch.  
 1946, Helen Banchansky Palusak.  
 1946, Demetrios LaGoutaris.  
 1948, Charles Koutsouras and Nicholas A. Shirilla.  
 1932, Michael and Valerie O'Mellan.  
 1938, John R. Vintilla.  
 1949, Michael Sudol.  
 1955, Bernadine Barrow.  
 1954, Lucille Griana Hames.  
 1929, Michael J. Kovach.  
 1933, George Stankich.  
 1941, Joseph Niemczura.  
 1944, Harold Campion.  
 1946, Anise Pavicic Prodanovic.  
 1938, Rose Skukan.  
 1937, Sarah Frances Knapic.  
 1946, Anthony Shepelevich and George E. Dann.  
 1950, Kathryn Garzan.  
 1929, Mary E. Lenhart.  
 1947, Mike Rovnak.  
 1940, Irene Glass Wallace.  
 1941, Margaret Benko.  
 1951, John Keschock.  
 1931, Antoinette King.  
 1939, Sophie Motz.  
 1959, Monica Toifl Fleisch.  
 1942, Nicholas Bulian.  
 1939, Robert Andrews.  
 1938, Katherine E. Martauz.  
 1929, Catherine Fagan.  
 1931, Joseph Rudvak.  
 1951, Robert Lysowski.  
 1966, Stanley A. Farne.  
 1944, Chester C. Sierzega.  
 1947, Dorothy Kukla.  
 1943, Agnes Krut.  
 1971, Randall A. Savo.  
 1936, Steve Millich.  
 1936, Joseph Galich.  
 1940, Carmen Facciobene.  
 1967, Theresa Facciobene.  
 1972, Regina Facciobene.  
 1927, Edward Stonework.  
 1950, Michael J. Bednarik.  
 1963, Don Palch, Jr.  
 1963, Richard Pico.  
 1949, Harry A. Rollins.

1942, Betty Gill.  
 1930, Mrs. Ellen Schwartz.  
 1932, Anthony Nolin.  
 1928, Albert Centofante.  
 1955, James L. Pope.  
 1961, Carl Ann Hudak.  
 1944, Dorothy Zalebera Kushma.  
 1949, Antoinette Rotz.  
 1940, Antoinette Sbrocco Perry.  
 1955, Mrs. Romana Uhrin.  
 1960, Dr. James Dambrogio.  
 Memorial High School Athletic Association.  
 1943, Helen Livovsky.  
 1953, John Garzan.  
 1943, Virginia Kuboff.  
 1944, Alfonso DeVico.  
 1960, Gertrude Toifl Murray.  
 1932, Valerie Gall.  
 1966, Pamela Sandine.  
 1932, Rose Ciolli.  
 1954, Eleanor Reilley.  
 1954, Patricia Chugden.  
 1931, Michael Voytilla.  
 1973, James Porter.  
 1943, Clara Andrews.  
 1943, Margaret Haas and Rose Searfo.  
 1933, Steve Bosko.  
 1943, Matrocchio Mendiola.  
 1934, Cyril M. Kraynak.  
 1950, Ruth E. Sierzega.  
 1944, George W. Youkovich.  
 1942, Emmund W. Milan.  
 1939, Jennie Almasi.  
 1932, Paul Matvey.  
 1940, Victor V. LaBruno.  
 1965, Irene Facciobene.  
 1970, Lucy Facciobene.  
 1970, John Zahorsky.  
 1927, Anthony Berardi.  
 1940, Dr. A. J. Candella.  
 1937, Helen Graban.  
 1946, Viola Minott Marra.  
 1937, Sloko Gill.  
 1970, Mary E. Orosz and Carl L. Rich.  
 1937, Mrs. Stanley Helminak.  
 1958, Frank Pacik.  
 1965, Jacqueline Garnet.  
 1955, Norma Jean Piccolo DeMain.  
 1951, John Halkitts.  
 1932, Robert Foster and Mary Fulton.  
 1933, Anna Shirilla.  
 1930, M. N. Spirtos, M.D.  
 1950, John Horvath.

#### RADIO STATION WYRE—ANNAPOLIS OBSERVING 10TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. MARJORIE S. HOLT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to inform my colleagues of a radio station operating in the Fourth District of Maryland which daily performs a service to both residents of the District and visitors to bay country.

Radio station WYRE, located in Annapolis, Md., is observing its 10th anniversary year—the anniversary date is September 8—as the “marine weather forecast authority” for the Chesapeake Bay.

Few people realize that this service provided by WYRE reaches a vast number of boaters, about 200,000 people from a 5-State area, on a year-round basis.

I would further like to commend radio station WYRE for a unique public service it began as an aid to solving the

current energy crisis. In answer to the threatening gasoline shortage, WYRE staffed a "carpool dispatcher."

Listeners are urged to doubleup on the use of commuter automobiles to save fuel, and the station is maintaining a list to provide service to commuters by putting them in touch with others who travel to the same areas to work.

I would like to see more members of our media direct their attentions to serving the public and to hail the actions which radio station WYRE assumed on its own initiative.

## CROSS-FLORIDA BARGE CANAL SMOKESCREEN CONTINUES

### HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, supporters of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal are again attempting to obscure the critical environmental and economic reasons which caused President Nixon to halt this project. In doing this, promoters of the discredited project again accuse the President of acting solely on political grounds.

To substantiate their arguments, advocates of the project use a selected excerpt from a memorandum from Russell E. Train, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality. Yet, it is only fair that we consider the entire document, which explains that this action halting the canal would receive wide public support. The overriding apprehension of the President and those of us who oppose the canal project is related to the potential damage the completion of the project would have on Florida's natural resources and to the questionable economic benefit the project might bring to the people of Florida and the United States.

Consequently, for the information of our colleagues, who, I feel, should be able to refer to the full text of this memorandum, I would now like to include the entire document for their consideration:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY,  
Washington, D.C.

Memorandum for Mr. Whitaker.  
Subject: Cross Florida Barge Canal.

I recommend termination of the Cross Florida Barge Canal, rather than the partial realignment proposed by Army, for the following reasons:

1. This project could seriously affect the environment in Florida by degrading water quality, altering the water supply in central Florida, vitally affecting the fish and wildlife of the area, and combining what are now separate ecological systems. Potential pollution from the project may be transferred to the Florida aquifer, setting off a destructive chain reaction affecting the water supply for many users. Many unique ecological features would be destroyed. This would pose a serious threat to the survival of rare alligators, panthers and wild turkeys through the alteration of their habitat. The Canal could add to the spread of pests from the Gulf to the

Atlantic Coast where they would spread virtually unobstructed throughout the East Coast Waterways.

2. The project itself is marginal from an economic point of view and hence very undesirable in the face of the potential and actual environmental problems it presents.

3. The estimated sunk cost of this \$179 million project is from \$71 to \$77 million. If the project were abandoned, annual benefits of \$1.2 million would still accrue. The budget savings this year and in subsequent years for this marginal project is strong reason in itself for stopping it.

4. I believe there are probably more political advantages than disadvantages in stopping the project, compared to a partial realignment. I have been told that if the project were voted on as a referendum by the people of Florida, it would be defeated. Essentially, only a small minority of people in the Tampa and Jacksonville areas have a real interest in it. As you know, Governor Kirk backed away from the project in the last election and the Governor-elect opposed it. Although this certainly is not a detailed analysis of the political situation, I conclude that the benefits nationally of dropping the project would greatly outweigh the benefits of continuing it. I further believe that a bypass over only 20 miles of the project would be considered "tokenism" by conservationists and many others.

Because of these reasons, I believe that termination of the project would bring maximum political benefits, would prevent potentially significant environmental problems and would save a great deal of Federal money for a marginal project.

Attached is a draft Presidential statement on cessation of the project.

RUSSEL E. TRAIN,  
Chairman.

## NINTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA POLL RESULTS

### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the results from my 1972 opinion questionnaire:

#### NINTH DISTRICT POLL RESULTS

First. Transportation: Do you favor diverting a part of the highway trust fund money each year for the development of mass transit systems for the cities?

	Percent
Yes	43.3
No	46.8
No opinion	9.9

Second. Domestic programs: If the President believes it is in the national interest, should he refuse to spend funds for domestic programs which the Congress already has appropriated?

	Percent
Yes	50.7
No	43.4
No opinion	5.9

Third. The Federal Government: The President has proposed the consolidation of many federal agencies and departments into four "super departments," dealing with community development, human resources, natural resources and economic affairs. Do you

	Percent
Approve	61.6
Disapprove	24.8
No opinion	13.6

Federal assistance to state and local governments has been largely in the form of grants for specific uses which reflect national concerns. More emphasis now is being placed on broad-purpose grants, giving state and local officials responsibility to distribute and administer federal funds. Do you

	Percent
Approve	62.8
Disapprove	26.5
No opinion	10.7

Fourth. Foreign policy: If the North Vietnamese show good faith in following the cease-fire agreement, do you think we should extend economic assistance to them?

	Percent
Yes	21.0
No	71.8
No opinion	7.2

Do you favor expanding non-military trade with Mainland China and the Soviet Union?

	Percent
Yes	66.3
No	25.5
No opinion	8.2

Fifth. The economy: Do you favor the establishment of a strict spending ceiling on all federal programs?

	Percent
Yes	79.2
No	14.2
No opinion	6.6

Which of the following most nearly represents your view on wage and price controls?

	Percent
Eliminate all controls	11.0
Expand, and rigidly enforce, controls on wages and prices	48.7
Largely voluntary controls, except in the health, construction, and food processing industries, where controls would be mandatory	29.7
Other	10.6

Sixth. Education: Do you favor federal aid to parochial schools?

	Percent
Yes	38.5
No	54.7
No opinion	6.8

Do you favor federal legislation to eliminate busing as a means of school integration?

	Percent
Yes	77.8
No	16.0
No opinion	6.2

Seventh. National priorities: Please indicate whether you feel government spending in each of the following areas should be increased, decreased, or held at the present level:

[In percent]

	Increased	Decreased	Held at present level	No opinion
Consumer protection	49.3	34.7	8.1	7.9
Crime prevention	71.9	20.8	1.7	5.6
Defense	10.2	48.7	29.0	12.0
Education	36.9	45.1	11.6	6.4
Farm programs	16.1	38.6	38.0	7.3
Foreign aid	.8	17.6	75.7	5.9
Health programs	41.6	41.6	11.0	5.9
Housing programs	17.3	45.0	31.1	6.6
Job creation and training	42.8	35.6	16.3	5.3
Pollution control	52.3	33.0	10.3	4.4

	Increased	Decreased	Held at present level	No opinion
Rural development.....	19.0	48.3	23.5	9.2
Space.....	11.0	33.1	49.6	6.3
Urban development.....	14.2	47.3	30.2	8.3
Welfare.....	7.7	24.8	61.7	5.7

# PRISONERS OF WAR, THE GENEVA CONVENTION, AND THE RED CROSS

## HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the dedicated work of the Red Cross on behalf of prisoners of war throughout the world is well known. Unfortunately, the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to assist American prisoners in Vietnam were aborted by the North Vietnamese. That, however, was only one of the tragic violations of humane treatment demonstrated by the North Vietnamese.

These facts were developed recently in a speech before the American Red Cross National Convention by Mr. Frank A. Sieverts, special assistant to the Deputy Secretary of State for Prisoner of War Matters.

I am pleased to place Mr. Sieverts' speech in the RECORD at this point and recommend it to the attention of my colleagues:

### PRISONERS OF WAR, THE GENEVA CONVENTION, AND THE RED CROSS

It is an honor and a pleasure to appear before this American Red Cross Convention. I join in welcoming your new chairman, Dr. Frank Stanton. The sense of humanity Dr. Stanton demonstrated in his years of service to radio and television will stand him in good stead in this his newest profession.

It is a special pleasure also to share a platform with an old friend, Ambassador Jerome "Bud" Holland, whose career so successfully spans the worlds of education, diplomacy, and the Red Cross.

The work of the Red Cross on behalf of prisoners of war extends back more than a century, to the work of Henri Dunant at Solferino. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) helped organize the first Information Bureau for prisoners of war in 1870, and in the First World War established an International Prisoners of War Agency in Geneva.

On the basis of that experience the ICRC took the lead in drawing up a new set of Conventions for the protection of POW's and other war victims. Competed and adopted by a diplomatic conference in 1929, these were the first version of what we call the Geneva Conventions—which are known in Geneva as the "Red Cross Conventions." There are four such Conventions, covering the wounded and sick in the field; the wounded, sick and shipwrecked at sea; prisoners of war; and civilian persons in time of war. The Third Convention, on prisoners of war, is the best known and has had the widest application.

In World War II, the Geneva Convention protected millions of prisoners of war, and thousands of American POW's had first-hand acquaintance with the work of the ICRC. The ICRC carried out over 11,000 POW camp

visits, forwarded millions of letters, transported huge quantities of relief supplies, and built up an index listing some 30 million persons.

After World War II the ICRC proposed further improvements of the Conventions, and in 1949 another diplomatic conference formulated the present Geneva Conventions. These Conventions are among the most widely accepted treaties in the world. They have been acceded to by 133 different countries, including North and South Viet-Nam, and the United States.

What does the Prisoner of War Convention provide? Its fundamental purpose is to protect military personnel in an international armed conflict who have fallen into the power of the enemy. To accomplish this the Convention sets minimum standards for POW treatment covering such subjects as notification of next-of-kin, communication with families, and provision of adequate food, shelter, and medical care. The language of Article 13 is basic: "Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated . . . and . . . protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity. Measures of reprisal against POW's are prohibited." Article 17 adds "No physical or mental torture nor any other form of coercion may be inflicted on POW's to secure from them information of any kind whatsoever." Article 21 bars solitary confinement. There are 143 Articles in all, in sum a comprehensive charter for the protection of prisoners of war.

It is fitting that these are known as the "Red Cross Conventions," because through them nations have embraced the humane tradition of the Red Cross, as expressed in the wide range of humanitarian activities associated with the Red Cross. In the Commentary on the Geneva Conventions the ICRC states they have "the tremendous advantage of defining in practice and in relation to certain specific circumstances, the position of the human being as such in the present-day international system."

In the light of this background, it was a cause for concern going beyond immediate issues that North Viet-Nam and its allies refused to accept the application of the Geneva Convention to prisoners of war in the Indochina conflict.

As early as 1965 the ICRC reminded the parties to the Viet-Nam conflict of their obligation to apply the Geneva Conventions. In a letter dated June 11, 1965, the ICRC stated: "The hostilities raging at the present time in Viet-Nam—both North and South of the 17th parallel—have assumed such proportions recently that there can be no doubt they constitute an armed conflict to which the regulations of humanitarian law as a whole should be applied." The letter further stated that all parties to the conflict were bound by the Geneva Conventions, adding that the Conventions by their own terms apply "to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict . . . even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them (the parties)." The parties were asked to implement the Geneva Conventions and "to permit the ICRC to carry out its mission as a neutral intermediary."

South Viet-Nam and the U.S. replied that they would apply the Conventions and would facilitate the work of the ICRC. After some delay, North Viet-Nam, and with it the Viet Cong, rejected the ICRC's carefully worded appeal. Initially they used the argument that the Geneva Convention didn't apply because there had been no declaration of war and the state of war was not recognized by both sides in the conflict. This argument so directly contradicted the language of the Convention—quoted in the ICRC's letter—that they soon dropped this argument. The

drafters of the Convention had in mind exactly this kind of situation when they made clear that the Convention applied even in undeclared wars—which have been the rule, rather than the exception, in recent years.

Since this argument had so little standing, North Viet-Nam adopted a fall-back position based on a reservation it had entered when it signed the Convention, to the effect that prisoners of war "prosecuted and convicted of war crimes or crimes against humanity" are not entitled to Geneva Convention protection. I emphasize: this is a reservation, not the language of the Convention, which states the opposite—namely that it applies to POW's regardless of alleged crimes prior to capture.

In effect, the communist authorities stretched this reservation to serve as the loophole through which they avoided the obligation to apply the Geneva Convention to prisoners of war. Their assertion that American POW's were "war criminals" served as excuse for wholesale violation of the Convention, in such matters as notification to families, mail and packages, and impartial inspection, and—as we have now heard from our returned men—on such fundamentals as protection from physical mistreatment and solitary confinement, and provision of adequate food and medical care.

The communist authorities never charged individual pilots with specific war crimes, nor did they carry out "prosecutions or convictions," although they threatened to for a time in 1965-6. Rather their argument rested on the general claim that the U.S. was carrying on a "war of aggression" and was committing "crimes against humanity", as a consequence of which the captured American pilots as a group were not entitled to the protection of the Geneva Convention—this despite the language of their own reservation which was limited to prisoners "prosecuted and convicted."

This argument must be challenged at its root. If it is allowed to stand, we may as well scrap the entire system that has been established under international law for the protection of prisoners of war and other war victims.

The argument, in essence, was that of the "just" war. One side—in this case North Viet-Nam—was in the right; the other side—in this case South Viet-Nam and the U.S.—was in the wrong. One side was supporting a war of national liberation, the other was waging a war of aggression. Since aggression is a war crime, the innocent party—in this case North Viet-Nam—was not bound by the applicable international law.

I am reviewing this subject not to rake over an old issue, but to call attention to the wider implications of the "just war" argument. The point is that both sides in an armed conflict maintain they are in the right, with the result that one side's "just war" is the other side's war of aggression. Obviously, war and armed conflict by their nature reflect and arouse the deepest hostility and passion. The heat of battle is a hard place to observe the requirements of humane respect for one's fellow man. The purpose of the rules of war—of which the Geneva Conventions are an important part—is to set limits on both sides, and to provide guidelines on what may and may not be done, even when passions and hostilities have led to armed conflict, even in the heat of battle. If one side or the other is allowed to say the rules don't apply because my side is right and the other side is wrong, then the Geneva Conventions—and with them the body of law applicable in armed conflicts—will not survive.

We must express the hope that governments generally will reject the "just war" theory and instead will respect the require-

ments of international law—even when hostilities have led to armed conflict.

Although we were deeply concerned about the communist side's position, the United States and the Republic of Viet-Nam carried out extensive efforts to assure that prisoners of war captured in South Viet-Nam were treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention. Some might argue this was not necessary as long as the other side violated its obligations. But the Geneva Conventions make clear that they are not conditioned on reciprocity. One side's refusal to obey the law does not excuse failure by the other side.

In South Viet-Nam, POW camps were constructed in conformance with the Geneva Convention. There were frequent inspections of all POW facilities by delegates and doctors of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who were able to visit all POW's wherever held and to converse privately with individual POW's of their choosing, without witnesses.

In the period 1966-72 a total of 475 separate ICRC inspections were carried out in South Viet-Nam by some 60 different ICRC delegates. Reports on these visits were forwarded to the Government of Viet-Nam, who shared them with us because of our responsibility for U.S. captured POW's under the Geneva Convention. In addition, American advisers were present at all POW camps to help assure humane treatment for all POW's, who numbered over 37,000 in the last years of the conflict.

During the years 1970-72, communist POW's in South Viet-Nam received more than 510,000 letters and over 115,000 parcels. In the same period Viet Cong POW's sent over 280,000 pieces of mail to their families. With a few exceptions, the North Vietnamese POW's did not write home—because their government persisted in its refusal to admit their presence in the South. The small number of letters sent by these men were forwarded through the ICRC, but it is not known if any of them actually reached their families.

These things were done in compliance with the Convention—and because they were right. Many captives were treated as POW's even though they did not technically qualify—for example, because they didn't carry arms openly or wear a distinctive sign, as required by the Convention. We felt that a broad interpretation of the Convention was valid in the circumstances of the Indochina conflict.

We also hoped that compliance with the Convention would bring about similar conduct by the communist authorities. That was not to happen. To the end of the conflict, North Viet-Nam persisted in its refusal to apply the Convention. The ICRC repeatedly tried to visit POW's held by the communist side, to no avail.

We have heard from our returning men of the grim conditions of their captivity—the physical mistreatment, the solitary confinement, the denial of adequate medical care. We know that sustained efforts were made to compel prisoners to make statements and to provide information, in violation of the Convention. It is now confirmed that only a small percentage of the thousands of letters and packages sent to the prisoners—many of them through the Red Cross—ever reached our men.

Most U.S. prisoners captured in South Viet-Nam or Laos did not receive or send a single letter during the entire time of their captivity—although they were in fact held in the North. And not just Americans. Others too, such as two West German nurses, two Canadians, and two Filipinos. Their governments and families tried repeatedly through the years to obtain word of them. Although Canada had representatives in Hanoi on the International Control Commis-

sion, North Viet-Nam's officials persisted through five years in denying all information about a young Canadian—who in fact was held much of that time not far from Hanoi.

Year after year the ICRC continued its efforts to gain access to North Viet-Nam. Its representatives traveled the world over to meet with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese representatives, to no avail. In retrospect, we must conclude that North Viet-Nam's refusal to allow inspection of prisoner of war camps was not merely related to the legal argument cited above, but was a consequence of their mistreatment of our men. The actual conditions of captivity simply could not withstand the scrutinizing light of impartial inspection.

I would like to call attention to the quiet, constructive efforts of the ICRC during those years. I think back to their President when the conflict began, the distinguished military officer, Samuel Gonard; to his successor as Acting President, the gifted spokesman for active humanitarianism, Prof. Jacques Freymond; and to his successor as President, Marcel Naville, whose integrity and humane spirit will be missed when he leaves that position this month. We welcome the leadership brought to the Committee by Mr. Roger Gallopin and look forward to continuation of the ICRC's important work in the years to come.

Our government at present is participating in international conferences sponsored by the ICRC for the purpose of strengthening the Geneva Conventions—to make them more applicable to changing conditions and to better assure their implementation. A lesson we learned in Indochina—one that is also clear in other recent cases of armed conflict—is that a better mechanism is needed to bring the Conventions into effect. As presently written, the Conventions simply assume that a neutral government or the ICRC will be accepted as a protecting power to oversee their application. But no specific procedures are spelled out to make this happen, and we have seen case after case in which there has been no protecting power. Under the leadership of State Department Deputy Legal Adviser George Aldrich, our government has proposed that new procedures be adopted for appointment of a protecting power or for acceptance of the ICRC as a substitute therefor. A diplomatic conference is scheduled next year in Geneva, during which we hope such a proposal will be accepted. We recognize there can be no absolute guarantee that a nation will not ignore its international obligations, but we hope this can be made more difficult and thus less likely.

Other parts of the Red Cross also tried through the years to help our POW's. The League of Red Cross Societies, for example, made a number of quiet efforts to intervene on behalf of POW's. Although their responsibility is not the direct one which the ICRC carries under the Geneva Convention, the League's access to places throughout the world where Red Cross work is done enabled them to play a constructive and helpful role.

The national societies should also be mentioned. Many of our POW/MIA relatives remember with appreciation the warm receptions they received from Red Cross personnel in other countries as they traveled abroad in search of word on their loved ones. These were private travels, at private expense—an unusual but effective form of person to person diplomacy. The support the family members received on their private missions was in the fine tradition of the Red Cross. We are also grateful for efforts by individual national societies to intervene on behalf of our prisoners of war.

Perhaps the single most dramatic Red Cross action on behalf of prisoners of war took place at the 21st International Confer-

ence of the Red Cross at Istanbul, nearly four years ago, in October, 1969—a time when there was serious concern about the treatment of our men. That conference adopted without dissent, by a vote of 115-0, a strongly worded resolution calling on governments to treat prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. This action and its timing have taken on new significance in light of reports we now have from our returned men that the conditions of their treatment improved markedly in October, 1969. We cannot say for sure what led to this change, but I have no doubt that the action by the International Red Cross Conference played a part.

One national society, that of Canada, deserves special mention. The Agreement and Protocol on Viet-Nam contained specific provisions for two or more national Red Cross societies to visit POW's during the final period prior to their release. This provision was agreed to after the communist side refused to accept the ICRC for this purpose. The Red Cross Society of Canada was one of those nominated, and the National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross, Major General Arthur Wrinch, flew personally to Viet-Nam to head his society's team. To our regret, the communist side refused to cooperate in arrangements even for this final effort to provide Red Cross inspection. We are grateful to the Canadian Red Cross for its readiness to shoulder this responsibility and appreciate General Wrinch's resourceful personal effort to make it work.

I have left to the last, because it is so obviously not least, the good work of the American Red Cross. One hardly knows where to begin. The tens of thousands of letters forwarded through the years and the thousands of POW packages. Uncounted telegrams, sometimes on general subjects, more often attempts to relay personal messages. The monthly packages and mail for our detainees in the People's Republic of China. Cooperation with other Red Cross societies and personal meetings with Red Cross officials. Through the years of frustration, in these and countless other ways, the American Red Cross was a source of reassurance and support. I think of the steady leadership of your past Chairman, Roland Harriman; of your past president, General James Collins and your past Vice President for International Service, Ramone Eaton, and their colleagues, who worked tirelessly within the international Red Cross community to win understanding and support for our concern about our POW's. And I think of Sam Krakow, whose strength and thoughtfulness helped many families through the dark years of waiting.

It is not widely known, but President George Elsey himself carried out the final American Red Cross effort, when he flew at short notice to Saigon in response to an apparent invitation to visit American POW's in North Viet-Nam in the weeks before their release. Despite your President's skillful personal diplomacy, North Viet-Nam in the end held to its consistent position of denying access to any Red Cross representative.

However, I can report that American Red Cross packages assembled at short notice and flown across the Pacific did reach North Viet-Nam and were received by many of our prisoners in the final days before their release. One of the prisoners told me he didn't believe he was actually going home until he received his Red Cross package for the first time.

I had the privilege of being in Hanoi for the first release of our prisoners February 12, and accompanying them on the flight to Clark Air Base in the Philippines. It was an unforgettable experience, which many of you may have shared on television. You may recall the POW who, as he stepped off the plane

at Clark, held up the small American flag which he had made secretly in prison in North Viet-Nam. It has since been reported that this flag was crafted from bits of cloth and thread from prison uniforms, underwear, twine, and Red Cross packages. That same flag held the place of honor at the President's dinner for the returned POW's at the White House May 24. The Red Cross can take pride in its contribution to the safe return of our men, and to their flag.

## THE GOOD CITIZEN AND OUR JUDICIAL SYSTEM

### HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, during the past several years, columnist Pete Waldmeir has been chronicling the foibles and fables of the Detroit area, writing for the sports page in his early years and now for the popular back page of the Detroit News.

It is fair to say Mr. Waldmeir is as close to the community as any Detroit newsman. Moreover, he writes with style and perception.

A Waldmeir column of June 19, 1973, succeeded in telling in a few hundred words what learned treatises have failed to make clear; namely, an illustration of why there is public disillusionment with the criminal justice system.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, the column follows:

#### THE GOOD CITIZEN AND OUR JUDICIAL SYSTEM (By Pete Waldmeir)

You may excuse Anthony DeLorenzo if he has become a bit disenchanted with our judicial system.

First off, DeLorenzo, 58, is not the well-known public relations vice-president of General Motors although there are days when he wishes he was. This Tony DeLorenzo operates Anthony's Hearing Aid Center on Grand River at Outer Drive on Detroit's northwest side.

Anyway, one day late in January he was in his shop fitting hearing aids when his assistant, Al Brown, received a curious telephone call.

"Al said the man identified himself as 'Ray' and that he had some sophisticated testing equipment that we might be interested in purchasing from him," DeLorenzo explained.

"What this 'Ray' was offering to sell me was a couple of sound testing machines which are worth about \$3,500 each. Al asked him how much he wanted for them and 'Ray' said he'd take \$800 for the pair."

DeLorenzo smelled something strange in the deal, but instructed his assistant to have 'Ray' bring the machines to the shop so that he might inspect them.

"I figured right off the bat that they had to be stolen property for anyone to offer them at that price," DeLorenzo said. "But I didn't say anything to Al or the office girl because I didn't want to alarm them."

#### A MATTER FOR THE POLICE

In time two men delivered the equipment for DeLorenzo's inspection. He told them that he was too busy to check it out right away and asked "Ray" to leave it with him overnight. He agreed.

"But 'Ray' reminded me that the price was

pretty low and he didn't want the police to be 'involved' in the deal," DeLorenzo said.

The men left and DeLorenzo called a relative on the Detroit Police Department. Ultimately it was arranged that two Detroit detective sergeants, Milt Bulmann and Mike Kuzilla, would come to the store the following morning and await the arrival of "Ray" and his partner.

"The equipment had been stolen from a display at the Society of Automotive Engineers convention at Cobo Hall," DeLorenzo explained. "The police told me to ask to see more of it if they had any."

Next morning the two coppers were stashed in a fitting room in DeLorenzo's office when the men arrived to talk business. Bulmann and Kuzilla overheard them make an offer to DeLorenzo that they would be able to secure even more of the same kind of gear "for a price."

Having heard enough, the detectives swooped out and arrested the pair of shady salesmen, who turned out to be Clovis Franklin Ray and Paul Douglas Moore, both of Detroit.

"I really felt like I had done my good deed for the day," DeLorenzo continued. "After all, that equipment is the kind anybody in my business would be proud to own. But buying stolen property is just the same as stealing it in my book."

"I wanted to do what was proper and within the law."

#### THEN CAME THE TRIAL

Ray and Moore were arraigned and released. Then on April 19 they appeared in Detroit Recorder's Court before Judge Joseph E. Maher on a charge of receiving and concealing stolen property.

The trial lasted three days.

"Both Al Brown and . . . to be available to testify each day," DeLorenzo explained. "And the company which manufactured the stolen equipment sent a man over from Cleveland to be a witness."

"After the third day of the trial, however, the prosecutor said the defense attorney got together and agreed to a plea of guilty to a lesser charge."

On April 24 Judge Maher handed down a verdict of guilty to "attempting to receive and conceal stolen property." A month later Ray and Moore were fined \$214 and assessed court costs of \$300 each.

And each man was placed on three years probation and set free.

"So Al and I lose three days work, the company man spends valuable time here from Cleveland, the two detectives see an open-and-shut case go down the drain and, frankly, I'm disgusted," DeLorenzo said.

"I would have been better off to buy the stolen equipment and kept my mouth shut. The company would have been further ahead to lose it and collect the insurance. And those two detectives could have saved their time and effort."

Why did Ray and Moore try to sell the equipment to DeLorenzo? "They told me they picked our name out of the yellow pages," DeLorenzo said wryly.

## CONTROLLING DANGEROUS DRUGS AND DRUG ADDICTION

### HON. H. JOHN HEINZ III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation that would help check the rising tide of narcotic drugs, particu-

larly methadone, diverted from the treatment of narcotic addiction into illicit drug markets in virtually every major American city. My bill would regulate the use of narcotic drugs in the treatment of addiction by requiring a special registration of physicians who administer narcotics in any authorized treatment or maintenance program. Physicians in these programs would have to meet special standards to assure the medical safety of their patients and to protect the community against the diversion of drugs into illicit traffic.

Though drug addiction has long existed as a social, medical, and law enforcement problem, the current scope of the problem is enormous. For example, it is estimated that there are now between 300,000 and 500,000 heroin addicts nationwide. The Nixon administration has moved boldly in recent years to reduce the severity of the problem, with the President devoting considerable attention to the entire subject of drug abuse. In addition to considerable success in restricting the flow of drugs into our cities, the administration has made great strides toward the rehabilitation of thousands of addicts through the development of several approaches to the treatment of drug addiction.

One major method of treatment has been the use of the drug methadone for both detoxification and maintenance. Although methadone is dangerously addictive, it suppresses the craving for heroin and has been used successfully to detoxify or maintain heroin addicts. I do not believe methadone is a panacea for our Nation's drug addiction problems. But, as long as it is used it must be treated as the dangerous drug that it is, and used cautiously in conjunction with other clinical support facilities, such as counseling, in order to assist the addict toward a stabilized and useful existence. Today, methadone is the drug most widely used in detoxification and maintenance, with over two-thirds of the addicts presently undergoing treatment involved in methadone programs. Approximately 77,000 individuals are enrolled in approximately 450 programs across the country.

But, not unexpectedly, the rapid expansion of methadone programs and the quantity of methadone dispensed has also provided an increased opportunity for the illegal use of the drug. As a result, methadone is now illicitly available on the streets of every major American city. And with this rise in availability, there has been an alarming surge in drug overdose deaths attributed to methadone. John E. Ingersoll, director of Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, states that methadone is fast becoming this agency's biggest problem, with illicit methadone use doubling since last September, an especially alarming increase compared with the one-third increase in heroin use.

Pittsburgh, Pa., part of which is included in my 18th Congressional District, has not been immune to this illicit methadone traffic. In February 1972, 11 children were hospitalized when they took methadone overdoses. Investigation

revealed the 11 victims to be children of patients of the Black Action Society Drug Abuse Center, located on Pittsburgh's north side. Apparently, the drug was handed out in large quantities for patients to consume at home. Obviously, little supervision over the drug was exercised once it left the drug abuse center. Then, in January of 1973, 1,700 doses were stolen from the center because of lax storage procedures. Some of these stolen drugs were later found in Riverside Park on the north side.

The Pittsburgh experience of illicit diversion of methadone from a legitimate drug treatment program, seems to be the primary source of methadone all across the country. Clandestine manufacture appears to be a rarity. The principal sources of diversion from legitimate programs are as follows: First, unscrupulous practitioners; second, negligent operations of treatment centers; third, diversions by individual patients; and fourth, theft, armed robberies, drugstore burglaries, et cetera.

Recent audits of 46 methadone programs revealed the following discrepancies: 28 percent lacked proper security over the drugs; 43 percent kept improper or incomplete records; 17 percent failed to obtain required BNDD registration; 75 percent had at least some unaccounted shortages of methadone; and 15 percent were found to have unaccounted overages.

Obviously, many of the opportunities for diversion of this drug to illicit markets could be removed by assuring better management of individual programs, as well as tightening program security.

The legislation I propose today would help assure that these programs are better administered, that drug supplies are tightly controlled and that the dispensing of those drugs is better supervised. The Department of Justice would be given greater power to identify and to act against those few practitioners who run methadone programs carelessly or illegally, and thereby jeopardize the health and safety of their communities. My proposal would require each practitioner who dispenses drugs in a treatment program for addicts to obtain annually a registration for that purpose.

The Attorney General would grant the registration if the practitioner meets medical and health standards set by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and if the practitioner is determined by the Attorney General to be prepared to meet standards imposed by the Attorney General relating to the security on the drug stocks, the maintenance of records, and the quantities of drugs which may be provided for unsupervised use.

A failure to comply with any standards imposed in my bill would subject the drug program to immediate suspension of registration, and possible program closure. The bill also applies to practitioners who provide narcotic drugs without obtaining the special registration, in violation of the registration, or after revocation of the registration, the full range of civil remedies and criminal

penalties contained in the Controlled Substances Act.

Mr. Speaker, we can debate the pros and cons of methadone maintenance and detoxification programs and their utility in reducing and preventing addiction. But we can all agree that any maintenance or detoxification program we run should be carefully controlled and properly regulated. The proposed legislation I introduce today, if enacted, will provide an additional tool to assure that methadone is used properly in the treatment of addicts. But my bill will also facilitate the prosecution of those who engage in criminal distribution of dangerous drugs.

The Public Health and Environment Subcommittee, of which I am a member is presently holding hearings on the problem of diversion of drugs from addiction treatment programs. Moreover, on June 8, 1973, the Senate, in recognition of this problem, passed similar legislation (S. 1115). I am confident that House action will soon follow and I urge my colleagues to lend their support to legislation to help put a stop to the dangerous traffic in illicit methadone.

#### MAKING IT

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, June is traditionally a happy month for young people. Youngsters moving up into high schools, teenagers graduating into college, and college students earning that prized diploma.

In my home borough of Manhattan, there are 46 students for whom this will be an extraordinarily gratifying graduation. These high school students are the winners of the 1973 medals and certificates of excellence awarded by Borough President Percy E. Sutton. These 46 youngsters have overcome economic and social disadvantage—they have "done the most with the least."

It is my pleasure to be able to share with my colleagues in Congress, the names of these 46 extraordinary young men and women:

STUDENTS WHO HAVE "MADE IT" AGAINST HIGH ODDS HONORED AT BOROUGH PRESIDENT'S MEDAL OF EXCELLENCE CEREMONY

Manhattan students who have "done the most with the least" will receive honorary awards from Manhattan Borough President Percy E. Sutton at the Seventh Annual Presentation of the Borough President's Medal of Excellence on Friday, June 22nd at 3:00 P.M. Forty-six students from Manhattan's high schools, Junior High Schools, and intermediate schools will be recognized for their ability to overcome obstacles and unfavorable conditions to reach a high level of scholarship and achievement.

"What you will witness at this award presentation is both the pride and the hope of Manhattan," said Borough President Sutton. "The pride we share in those youngsters who have been able to 'make it' despite limited

opportunities and the hope we have that our society will change so that increased opportunities will permit all young people to achieve their full potential for growth."

The winners of the 1973 Medals and Certificates of Excellence are:

#### High School (Gold Medal) Winner

Washington Irving High School, Lucy Yelsevar.

Stuyvesant High School, John Harold.

Seward Park High School, Lucy Lee.

Park East High School, Iris Ballester.

New York School of Printing, Albert Gilmore.

Manhattan Vocational-Technical High School, Miguel Rivera.

Mabel Dean Bacon High School, Irene Molina.

Louis D. Brandeis High School, Maria Ross.

Julia Richman High School, Naomi Webber.

High School of Fashion Industries, Gina Mervin.

High School of Art and Design, Victoria Aarons.

Haaren High School, Francisco Morales.

George Washington High School, Carol Cumberland.

Food and Maritime Trades High School, Keith Hill.

The School of the Performing Arts, Melvin Coston.

High School of Music and Art, Denise Taylor.

Chelsea High School, George Lopez.

Charles Evans Hughes High School, Don Wilson.

Central Commercial High School, Donna Chan.

Benjamin Franklin High School, Patricia Lester.

Junior High or Intermediate school (silver medal) winner

Simon Baruch Junior High School (104), Julio Perez.

Ottilla M. Beha Junior High School (60), Ruben Luyando.

The Louis T. Wright Junior High School (120), Diane Peterson.

Corlears Junior High School (56), Alice Chow.

Frederick Douglass Intermediate School (10), Rosella Dupree.

William L. Ettinger Junior High School (13), Mildred Escobar.

O. Henry Junior High School (70), Artis Copeland.

Inwood Junior High School (52), Kathryn Copeland.

Jefferson Park Intermediate School (117), Blanca Cintron.

Joan of Arc Junior High School (118), Gabriel Alderbot.

Margaret Knox Junior High School (99), Andy Cruz.

LaSalle Junior High School (17), Mercedes Arroyo.

Adam Clayton Powell Junior High School (43), Rafael Rosario.

William J. O'Shea Intermediate School (44), Betty Godbee.

John S. Roberts Junior High School (45), Frances Sotillo.

Eleanor Roosevelt Junior High School (143), Lottie Simms.

Arthur A. Schomburg Intermediate School (201), Vilma Cartegena.

School for the Deaf Junior High School (47), Anna Mingo.

Robert E. Simon Junior High School (71), Robert Segarra.

Edward W. Stitt Junior High School (164), Wilhemina Hendrickson.

Harriet Beecher Stowe Intermediate School (136), Joyce Cater.

Gustave Strubenmuller Junior High School (22), Vergilio Acevado.

Charles Sumner Junior High School (65), Mandy Huang.

### SCHOOLBUS SAFETY

**HON. LES ASPIN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, today the National Transportation Safety Board issued a report on a March 1972 schoolbus accident in Congers, N.Y., which resulted in five fatalities.

This schoolbus accident report proves once again that the Department of Transportation has totally ignored the need to establish schoolbus safety standards. The National Transportation Safety Board clearly cites poor schoolbus body construction as the cause of death of at least two of the five victims.

As many of my colleagues may know, the National Transportation Safety Board independently evaluates the causes of transportation accidents and makes recommendations to improve safety.

At present, the Department of Transportation has the authority to issue standards, but rather than act, DOT has done nothing.

As a result, my distinguished colleague from California (Mr. Moss) and I joined by 79 of our colleagues have sponsored legislation which would require the Department of Transportation to propose within 6 months comprehensive schoolbus safety standards. Early in May, 2 days of very successful hearings were held on the National Schoolbus Safety Act of 1973.

Today's report by the National Transportation Safety Board demonstrates once again the need for immediate congressional action to safeguard the lives of the 20 million schoolchildren who travel to and from school on buses every day. Congress can no longer wait for the unresponsive Department of Transportation to act.

I am hopeful that sometime this year the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will approve schoolbus safety legislation.

The time is now to make schoolbuses safe. The National Transportation Safety Board clearly demonstrates that not enough has been done and it is now up to Congress to take action.

How many needless deaths must occur as a result of schoolbus accidents before Congress will act?

A summary of the report follows:

#### SCHOOLBUS SAFETY

The National Transportation Safety Board today released its report on a fatal collision between a Penn Central freight train and a schoolbus which occurred near Congers, New York about 7:55 a.m. on March 24, 1972. As a result of the accident, five students died; the remaining 44 students, and the driver were injured and the schoolbus was destroyed.

The schoolbus was being driven across a grade crossing on Gilchrist Road near Congers when it was struck by the lead locomotive of a Penn Central freight. The Board

noted that although there was a stop sign and a standard railroad-crossing advance warning sign at the accident site, the crossing was "not specially protected" by any active devices. After the impact, as the schoolbus was pushed 1,116 feet down the track by the train, the bus disintegrated.

The Safety Board determined that the cause of this tragic accident was . . .

" . . . the failure of the schoolbus driver to stop at the stop sign until the crossing was clear of railroad traffic. The reason for this failure could not be determined.

Contributing to the accident was the unnecessary routing of the schoolbus over a not specially protected railroad/highway grade crossing. Contributing to the number of fatalities and the severity of injuries were: (1) the lack of structural integrity of the body of the schoolbus, (2) the absence of highback padded seats and an occupant-restraint system in the schoolbus, (3) the presence of standing students in the bus, and (4) the action of the coupler of the lead locomotive, which caused the crash forces to be concentrated on the bus."

On the morning of the accident the driver drove the schoolbus from the garage at 7:30 a.m., but before making his first pickup, he encountered an unexpected detour of Gilchrist Road which made it necessary to drive the route in reverse of the course normally followed. This resulted in the schoolbus approaching the railroad crossing 20 minutes later than usual and from the opposite direction—and with 49 passengers on board instead of six. However, the visibility available to the driver "was unobstructed and more than adequate" and several bus occupants saw the train when the bus was as far as 600 feet from the crossing. In addition, several passengers and a witness near the crossing heard the locomotive horn throughout the train's approach to the crossing.

The Board said there was a "momentary deceleration" of the bus some distance before it reached the stop sign which was followed by an immediate resumption of speed. This decision might have been based on a misperception of the train's speed—estimated at 25 mph—and distance from the crossing.

Another factor affecting this decision could have been the bus driver's realization that he was already behind his normal schedule, due to the detour, and if he had to wait for the freight train to clear the crossing, he would be further delayed in reporting for work at his primary job, scheduled to begin at 9:00 a.m., with the New York City Fire Department.

In reviewing the bus driver's workday routine, the Board found that he usually returned the bus to the garage at 8:25 a.m. On the days he worked as a New York City fireman he then had to drive 30 miles in rush-hour traffic to reach the firehouse. A test run between the garage and firehouse, over the best route and complying with all traffic regulations, revealed a minimum travel time of 1 hour and 5 minutes—which meant that the driver would not have been able to arrive at the firehouse at 9:00 a.m. on any day that he drove the schoolbus.

"This driver's work schedule was not considered by either the contractor or school administrators," the Board said and noted further that there was no standard or regulation for New York employers "to examine the hours of primary employment of their schoolbus drivers to determine to what extent their schedule might cause them to hurry to complete their routes or affect their safety performance in any other way."

The schoolbus involved in the accident was a 66-passenger 1967 Carpenter body mounted on a 1968 General Motors Coach frame. The

Board found that the crash forces produced on the schoolbus by the train locomotive moving at about 25 mph injured only those passengers in the area directly impacted—some of the fatal injuries resulted when the bus structure disintegrated. "At least two of the five fatalities were ejected as a result of floor separation—and the lack of availability and use of an occupant-restraint system in the bus," the Board said. The controversy over the feasibility of installing active occupant-restraint systems in schoolbuses indicates the need to obtain data which can be used to resolve this question, the Board concluded.

In commenting on the structural disintegration of the schoolbus, the Board said that several occupants experienced severe crash injuries from sharp metal edges which were exposed by the separation of structural parts of the bus body. The disintegration "displayed many examples of failures at joints assembled with relatively few fasteners," the Board said, and noted further that "such construction is typical of current schoolbus construction practices."

The Penn Central freight train was operating with three diesel-electric locomotive units, 83 freight cars and caboose, with a total gross weight of 4,230 tons. The coupler of the lead locomotive immediately penetrated the outer wall of the bus and contacted floor panels, which buckled and began to separate, and allowed the coupler to penetrate further inboard. The Board pointed out that this protruding coupler was not necessary for the operation of the locomotive on the mainline. There are practical means of covering the coupler so that it has greater defective qualities. "Future locomotive designs could reduce one source of collision damage through recessing the front-end coupler, as provided on passenger train locomotives," the Board said.

Last September as a result of its investigation of this accident the Safety Board recommended that the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration "expeditiously adopt" a Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard to control the strength of structural joints of schoolbuses, including strengthening the window column of such buses. This is now under review by NHTSA.

In its report issued today as a further result of its investigation and findings the Safety Board made seven additional recommendations as follows:

The Department of Transportation seek legislation to extend the use of Federal funds now available for grade-crossing safety and improvement on the Federal Highway System "to include those . . . crossings on non-Federal aid highways" such as existed at Congers.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in revising the Federal Highway Standards continue the requirement that schoolbus drivers be qualified under the Motor Carrier Safety Regulations and extend this provision "to include all drivers of schoolbuses regardless of whether they or their employer is subject to these regulations."

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, in revising the Federal Highway Standards, include a provision to require those persons responsible for hiring schoolbus drivers to conduct pre-employment inquiries and continued surveillance "to assure that other employment requirements of schoolbus drivers do not adversely influence their schoolbus driving."

The State of New York, and all other States "adopt and implement" the present Highway Safety Program Standard No. 17 "Pupil Transportation Safety" with "special emphasis" on provisions relating to "the selection and training of personnel, the safe

routing of schoolbuses, and the elimination of standees in schoolbuses."

The New York Department of Education "expand" its pupil-transportation safety activities to provide "liaison, management consultation, and supervision" at the local level to assure compliance with its policies and procedures, including "active assistance in training pupil-transportation personnel."

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration assess the human factors involved in seat belt usage in schoolbuses through a demonstration project, using a number of schoolbuses equipped with seatbelts and highback, padded seats.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police use its "influence and resources" to redirect the attention of law enforcement agencies to the need for "uniform enforcement of traffic laws pertaining to railroad/highway grade crossings" and provide special emphasis on those crossings protected solely with stop signs.

The report which the Board released today is available to the general public. Single copies may be obtained without charge by writing to the Publications Branch, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, D.C. 20591. Multiple copies may be ordered by mail, with full payment enclosed, from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia, 22151, at \$3 a copy on standard paper and 95 cents a copy on microfiche.

#### SHERIFF BYRD PARNELL

### HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, last evening in Richmond, Va., Sheriff I. Byrd Parnell of Sumter County, S.C., was sworn in as president of the National Sheriff's Association. This is not only an outstanding tribute to Sheriff Parnell's character and ability but is a great honor for South Carolina and reflects credit on the 30,000 members of the National Sheriff's Association.

Sheriff Parnell exemplifies the highest traditions and ideals of American law enforcement. He is a man of superior leadership, absolute integrity and devotion to public service. He epitomizes the law officer's dedication to preserving our great American institutions and protecting the American people from the subversive, the criminal and those who would undermine and destroy American society. In his illustrious career Sheriff Parnell has been associated with local, county, State and national law enforcement agencies, typifying the proud heritage of American law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, Sheriff Parnell serves the people of Sumter County, in the congressional district of our beloved, distinguished and able colleague Honorable TOM GETTYS. The Parnell family is a large and respected family that has remained steadfast to the principles and ideals that made our Nation and our Southland great. I am proud that Sheriff Parnell's mother was from Edgefield County in my own congressional district,

a county which produced 10 Governors, many U.S. Senators and generals who affected the course of American history. His mother was Janie Byrd, of the highly distinguished and patriotic Byrd family.

Sheriff Byrd Parnell is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and is the only South Carolinian ever elected president of his class at the Academy. He has received numerous awards from professional law enforcement organizations. Among the many honors accorded to Sheriff Parnell are Sheriff of the Year for 1965, Outstanding Law Enforcement Officer in South Carolina in 1967 by the American Legion, Service to Mankind Award in 1967 by Sertoma Club and past president of the Kiwanis Club. He has been an outstanding Methodist lay leader, having taught Sunday School for 25 years. Sheriff Parnell has devoted extensive time to working together with young people for a better community.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues and law enforcement officers throughout the Nation this splendid article by Michael Livingston which appeared in the Columbia State:

FROM SUMTER COUNTY—PARNELL GOES FROM A BEAT TO SHERIFF GROUP PRESIDENT

(By Michael Livingston)

Sumter County Sheriff I. Byrd Parnell, who started his 36-year career walking a beat in Lamar for \$10 a week, will be sworn in Wednesday in Richmond, Va., as president of the more than 30,000-member National Sheriff's Association.

Byrd, who took office in Sumter County in 1953 with seven deputies on his staff, will become chairman of the organization's executive committee—the policy making body—and preside at meetings throughout the country.

The sheriff, whose reputation for bagging quail compares with that of catching lawbreakers, reminisced about his career Friday and urged newcomers to law enforcement to educate themselves and work toward professionalizing their work.

"Crime is more complicated," he said. "It has become more sophisticated, more complicated. The criminal thinks he is getting smarter. The law officer has to study, and be smarter to catch him."

"Of course, the man who is better prepared has the better chance. I would advise any young man going into law enforcement to take advantage of any educational opportunities; law enforcement has become a profession, not just a job," Byrd said.

#### OVERALL UPGRADING

He said said that with a new professional status, law officers can demand more pay and shorter hours. "We are trying to get on a competitive basis with industry," he said. "With an overall upgrading, we can look toward a decrease in crime."

Byrd had thanks for many in the profession whom he credited for assistance, professional and otherwise, over his long career. He specifically pointed out the aid of J.P. "Pete" Strom, chief of the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED).

#### THANKS SOLICITORS

He said he was indebted also to Sumter County Solicitor R. Kirk McLeod and McLeod's father, Frank, solicitor for 37 years in Sumter County.

Byrd began his career in Lamar in 1937 working 12 hours on weekdays and 18 hours on Saturdays. After about a year there, he moved on to Hartsville as a beat policeman working similar long hours.

#### JOINED PATROL

In 1941, he joined the S.C. Highway Patrol and was with the department for 12 years, excepting a stint in the U.S. Coast Guard during the Second World War.

In the 1952 general election, he was elected sheriff of Sumter County at a time when officers had to furnish their own automobiles and were charged with protecting the 54,000 citizens of the county.

#### I'LL STAY ON

He says of his assignment today, "As long as my health is good and the people of Sumter want me, I'll stay on here and do the best job I can. I have no regrets about entering law enforcement; given the same chance, I would follow the same line of endeavor."

#### MORE OPPORTUNITY

"There are so many more opportunities now than when I started. A young man can get ahead much faster now if he takes advantage of the many possibilities available," he said.

Byrd credited the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for providing funds for education and the upgrading of equipment and techniques. He said as a result of such help, three of his men are in the process of completing work for college degrees.

The sheriff, who has traveled every road in Sumter County often dodging bootleggers' bullets and their cars when they tried to run over him several times, will be called upon to travel more in his new post. He already has several speaking engagements in other states.

Sheriff Byrd and his wife, Jeanette, live in Oswego where they have raised a daughter, Jean, 17, and a son, Ira, 21, who, as a SLED agent, is following in his father's footsteps.

#### IMPEACHMENT

### HON. DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, some of our colleagues have suggested that the comments on impeachment last June 6 by our colleague from California, PAUL McCLOSKEY, were unfair to the President. Those that will take the time to read this speech, however, will undoubtedly agree with Boston Globe writer, Thomas Oliphant, who points out that Mr. McCLOSKEY's remarks were actually protective of the President's rights. The Globe article concludes with the comment that any impeachment of the President under the standards suggested by Mr. McCLOSKEY "would be vastly more solicitous of the accused's rights than the standards set up 3 years ago by Nixon supporter GERALD FORD when the potential victim was a liberal Democrat."

The full article is set forth below:

UNSAVORY POLITICS MARS IMPEACHMENT'S PAST  
(By Thomas Oliphant)

WASHINGTON—Impeachment. The word has a dirty ring to it, and for good reason.

Ever since 1803, when Federal Judge John Pickering, the first victim of the process, got bounced from the bench for "misconduct in a trial and being on the bench while intoxicated," impeachment has served mostly as a jurisdictional pretext for base political motives.

As Yale University's Goddis Smith con-

cluded in a history of the United States' 11 impeachment trials:

"The investigators of the actual impeachments, with few exceptions, made a travesty of the Constitution. The result is that a proper and essential part of the Constitutional system lies in ill-repute."

It wasn't meant to be that way. A firm majority of the men who wrote the Constitution in 1787 thought there had to be a legal procedure by which men could be removed from Federal office, and they specifically made the President subject to it.

In one eerily prophetic argument, Gov. William Richardson Davis, a delegate from North Carolina, was quoted by diary-keeper James Madison as saying of any President:

"If he be not impeachable whilst in office, he will spare no efforts or means whatever to get himself reelected."

Another delegate, the venerable Ben Franklin, argued that without impeachment the only method for dealing with a tyrannical President would be assassination.

"It would be the best way, therefore, to provide in the Constitution for the regular punishment of the executive, where his misconduct should deserve it, and for his honorable acquittal, where he should be unjustly accused," he said.

"High crimes and misdemeanors" was the phrase ultimately agreed upon as a summary of those actions which could lead to the impeachment of a President or other major officials. Like so much else in the Constitution, the phrases were left deliberately vague, which is probably why the criteria have been so regularly abused for political purposes over the years.

For example, just three years ago, one of President Nixon's most vocal House supporters, minority leader Gerald Ford of Michigan, stated the politicians' view of impeachment succinctly when he was trying to get liberal Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas thrown out of office:

"An impeachable offense is whatever a majority of the House of Representatives considers it to be at a given moment in history; conviction results from whatever offense or offenses two-thirds of the other body (the Senate), considers to be sufficiently serious to require removal of the accused from office."

At the time, President Nixon said nothing either in opposition to Ford's view, or in support of Douglas.

Now, another Republican representative, liberal Paul McCloskey of California, has argued that the grounds for impeachment must be drawn far more tightly. His argument, in a House speech last week, becomes all the more interesting because McCloskey believes that the process ought to be set in motion against President Nixon unless he very shortly makes a "full disclosure" of all he knows about the Watergate-connected scandals.

McCloskey has not filed a resolution to begin the process; in fact, he is opposed to such a step for the moment and urged Democrats thinking of taking it, not to.

Though he was prevented by a parliamentary maneuver from actually delivering his speech on the House floor last Wednesday, his text was nonetheless printed in full in the next day's Congressional Record.

McCloskey's first basic point is that Congress should not consider impeachment of any official except for criminal conduct that would constitute a felony in a regular judicial proceeding, as well as for violation of explicit constitutional provisions such as the one that a President must "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

And he would make this restriction even tighter, by imposing special burdens on the House, which serves the twin roles of grand jury and prosecutor in impeachment cases.

Briefly, McCloskey said that the House should commence a formal inquiry by committee into presidential conduct only after its members feel that "probable cause" exists that he may have committed a crime.

McCloskey then said that "we, as members of the House, should be personally and individually convinced of the guilt of the President before voting his impeachment." If a House majority votes for impeachment—in effect an indictment—then the case goes for trial to the Senate, where a two-thirds vote is needed for removal from office.

This is a tougher standard than applies in criminal cases to ordinary citizens, who can be bound over for trial if the grand jury finds probable cause of their guilt and votes to indict them.

With regard to President Nixon and the Watergate scandal, McCloskey's conclusion is that the facts "seem to establish the type of probable cause that an ordinary prosecutor would think sufficient to take before a grand jury in the case of an ordinary citizen as defendant."

By "facts," McCloskey made it clear, he is not referring to any allegations that have appeared in the newspapers. He said House members should "decline even to consider those matters of innuendo, hearsay, opinion and speculation which would be inadmissible in an ordinary judicial proceeding."

What he did cite were President Nixon's own words in his written statement of May 22 on the Watergate matter, above all the President's admission that he "instructed Mr. (H.R.) Haldeman and Mr. (Robert) Ehrlichman to insure that the investigation of the break-in not expose either an unrelated covert operation of the CIA or the activities of the CIA or the activities of the White House investigations unit—and see that this was personally coordinated between Gen. Walters, the deputy director of the CIA, and Mr. Gray (director) of the FBI."

Because the White House unit, also known as the "Plumbers," is alleged to have at least one crime, breaking into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's doctor, McCloskey was raising the possibility that the President's instructions had the effect at least of obstructing justice, which is a felony.

He raised the same possibility by quoting the President's words in the same message when, upon learning that E. Howard Hunt—an alleged burglar—was about to be questioned by prosecutors about that crime, Mr. Nixon said that he "directed Assistant Attorney General Peterson to pursue every issue involving Watergate, but to confine his investigation to Watergate and related matters and to stay out of national security matters."

McCloskey then asked the key question: "At what point of time does the evidence of guilt reach that degree of probable cause that we are bound by the Constitution to commence formal inquiry?" and answered it as follows:

"To me that time seems almost at hand unless the President makes a full and fair disclosure of everything he knows and when he learned it."

McCloskey later told the newsmen he would wait "a week or so" before deciding whether to make another speech, or perhaps even support an impeachment resolution or introduce one himself.

The irony of all this is that if, as now seems rather unlikely, an impeachment proceeding were to be instituted under McCloskey's guideline, it could be the most scrupulously fair one in American history.

At a minimum, it would be vastly more solicitous of the accused's rights than the standards set up three years ago by Nixon supporter Gerald Ford, when the potential victim was a liberal Democrat.

## NATION'S FIRST POVERTY PROGRAM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, although President Nixon has declared an all-out withdrawal from the war on poverty, that struggle is continuing in communities all across the Nation. Nowhere is the struggle more intense than in my home community of Harlem.

A recent article in the Amsterdam News dealt with an antipoverty agency that has the distinction of being the forerunner for other agencies to come: Harlem's Teams for Self-Help.

I now submit the newspaper article entitled "Nation's First Poverty Program Still Foremost" for the attention of my colleagues:

### NATION'S FIRST POVERTY PROGRAM STILL FOREMOST

(By Simon Anekwe)

In the world of anti-poverty agencies, Harlem's Teams For Self-Help was a trailblazer, the model that set the pattern for all War on Poverty programs, not only in New York City but throughout the nation.

When it was organized in 1962, Harlem Teams was known as Associated Community Teams or ACT for short. The late Congressman Adam Clayton Powell was then at the zenith of his political power, as chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Chairman Powell had initiated and got the House to pass the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act, in Washington, D.C. And back home in Harlem he spurred the creation of ACT which then was funded by the Department of Education and Welfare.

That was in the Kennedy Administration and before President Johnson declared the War Against Poverty; the legislation for which was written by Rep. Powell, using the background of ACT.

### SPEARHEAD

From its inception, the pioneer anti-poverty community action program agency has functioned as a spearhead in adding new dimensions to the prevention and eradication of poverty. Although the war against poverty has evolved a variety of programs, Harlem Teams' new Harvard trained lawyer-director, Fred Wallace, has brought some new approaches to anti-poverty.

Anti-poverty leadership has been concerned mainly with increasing the income of area residents, Mr. Wallace said Friday in his office at 179 W. 137th St. But not enough has been done with controlling their expenses.

Thus, while incomes have come in or risen, expenses have also increased and the net gain of residents for the community as a whole has remained minimal. For the things that go into expenses column are controlled by people from outside the community.

### CONTROL MONEY SPENDING

So, the new Harlem Teams' director wants to do "something about controlling the pattern in which people spend their money." And the things in which Harlemites spend most are food and housing.

Thus he is concentrating his efforts in the areas of housing and food distribution. Right

now 10 apartment buildings in Harlem have been designated for rehabilitation by Harlem Teams crews. They are now gaining experience while working on the building that houses the agency.

Modified rehabilitation, not new construction or gut rehab, is the way to provide standard housing for Harlemites. Even with subsidies, Wallace stated, new housing is beyond the reach of the masses of Harlemites whose incomes are on the \$5300-a-year level.

#### BUYING CLUB

In the food area, Wallace wants to expand the Harlem Teams buying club so it can offer substantial savings to members. "We hope to make a true economic model of it," he said. With the new emphasis on these two aspects of economic development, he thinks there will be an improvement in living standards.

Improvement of living standards is what Harlem Teams has been about from the start. As stated by the agency, the four main goals of the organization include the following:

#### FOUR MAIN GOALS

"To motivate community-wide action in the development of blueprints designed to expand employment, lend quality to education and assure the economic growth of the community.

"To contribute to the activities of Harlem residents, other community organizations, and businessmen—working together to match job opportunities with persons willing to work.

"To create a flow of ideas and information, together with industry, regarding the new methods of selecting, training and re-directing potential employees;

"To educate young people and adults of Central Harlem for the new tasks that lie before this community. To provide the forum for the exchange of ideas; to provide the lessons of Black heritage and Black history; to orientate Harlem citizens for their expanded role in American life."

#### BUDGET \$3 MILLION IN 1965

By 1965 when the agency had a budget of nearly \$3 million, its programs included the Harlem Domestic Peace Corps and the Volunteer Services. The HDPC was the first of its kind in the nation to reach into the ghetto and help the disadvantaged acquire marketable skills.

Now HDPC focuses on increased and improved welfare, health and education services by mobilizing community-related resources for action in these areas.

Like HDPC, the Volunteer Services was another first in the nation to recruit adults and young people of the community for voluntary services towards community service and development. These two programs were the prototype of the Federal program, VISTA or Volunteers-In-Service-To-America.

#### DEVELOPMENT

From the Volunteer Services developed the parent workshops, educational and guidance conferences, career seminars, scholarship opportunity information assistance aspects of the Education-Action Program; the youth leadership corps; CHUM or Community Hands United Mutually.

The Consumer Protection Union is another important Harlem Teams program, providing consumer action and financial counseling. It seeks to identify the Harlem consumer problems faced in the market because of poor goods and services at high prices; as well as unfair selling practices.

It gets action by organizing participants in its educational activities to document complaints and boycott consumer-victimizing services. It provides assistance in applying for loans and credit and tries to aid legislation for better consumer relations.

#### DRUG PROGRAM

In the area of drug addiction, Harlem Teams has a federally-funded program concentrating on prevention rather than treat-

ment. The purpose is to put a wall around the drug zone and keep it from attacking fresh victims.

One of the early programs that was also unique was the Harlem Institute For Teachers, a consortium effort involving the National Teacher Corps, Bank Street College of Education, New York University and the Board of Education. The program emphasized teacher preparations related to the education of Harlem youngsters.

Other Harlem Teams programs include: Housing Development Services; Manpower Outreach; Education Action; Black Entrepreneurship; Youth Center, the Harlem Probation Project.

Through these and others the agency motivates community-wide action, contributes to activities of Harlem residents at the same time that it shows the light so people may find the way to better living and greater responsibilities, through their expanded role in American life.

#### PILL-POPPING DOCTOR

### HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, as a strong advocate of the right of American citizens to take vitamins and food supplements, I enjoyed an article by Arthur J. Snider which appeared in the June issue of *Healthways*. I commend Mr. Snider's observations on the "Pill-Popping Doctor" to the attention of my House colleagues:

EMBARRASSED TO BE BEDFELLOW OF FADDISTS, BUT SEES SOME GOOD—A PILL-POPPING DOCTOR AND THE "BIG E" VITAMIN BINGE  
(By Arthur J. Snider)

Every morning Dr. August F. Daro, one of Chicago's leading obstetrician-gynecologists, swallows 35 capsules to start the day right.

No. 1 on his pill parade is big "E," the tocopherol vitamin. In rapid succession, he pops C and B, along with amino acids and such minerals and metals as copper, manganese, cobalt, sodium, magnesium, potassium and iron.

He then eats a standard breakfast before driving from his suburban Highland Park home to Columbus Hospital for a full morning of surgery and the same heavy schedule he has maintained for more than 45 years as a practitioner and clinical professor at Stritch School of Medicine.

Why would a physician who knows and follows the rules of good nutrition want to pop so vast an array of pill supplements?

"Vitamins and mineral have taken a very long time to be accepted," he replies. "Even now their needs as supplements are not appreciated by the medical profession. They are necessary for the functions of thousands of enzymes in a single cell."

Dr. Daro has particular words of praise for the most discussed of them all—vitamin E—variously called the mystery vitamin, the vitamin in search of a disease and the fad in search of a miracle.

#### WARDS OFF AGE

"If you ask what vitamin E does for me, I feel it is warding off the effects of age," says Dr. Daro, who at 72 has a full head of hair, a clear, wrinkle-free skin and a low-handicap golf score.

E vitamin is a spinoff of a new wave of nutrition awareness launched by Prof. Linus Pauling, the two-time Nobel Prize winner, who in 1970 advocated massive doses of vitamin C for the common cold.

Drug stores had trouble keeping up with the demand and now the momentum continues with E, purported to have even

greater powers. People are taking it as self-help treatment for hardening of the arteries, heart disease, high blood pressure, anemia, sterility, leg cramps, impotency, thrombophlebitis and protection against the effects of smog.

Physicians like Dr. Daro are embarrassed to find themselves bedfellows of food faddists and health food addicts for whom vitamin E is a high priority item.

Nevertheless they have observed bits of evidence to make them curious of the vitamin's potential, if not outright advocates.

#### FOR EVERYTHING

Typical of this group is Dr. Philip Thorek, medical director of American Hospital here and clinical professor of surgery at the University of Illinois.

"I realize that vitamin E has been promoted as a cure-all by some and denounced as a hoax by others," he commented. "I know it has been promoted for everything from senility to falling hair."

"I have never made a study of vitamin E and cannot say anything about it from a scientific point of view. However, I am impressed by the clinical observations we have made on about 20 patients to whom we have given it for nocturnal leg cramps."

"The results appear to be excellent in 75 percent of the cases. I am also impressed with the apparent ability of the vitamin to soften scar tissues."

Does Dr. Thorek take vitamin E himself? "I must say yes. If it's good enough for my patients, it's good enough for me."

Dr. Daro prescribes vitamin E widely for his obstetrical patients who appear to be threatened with spontaneous abortion. He gives it in combination with iron for anemia. He also is a liberal advocate of vitamin C for colds and upper respiratory infections and believes it may have an effect on viral diseases in general.

#### THERAPEUTIC VALUE

"I believe vitamins have more than protective value," he says. "They have therapeutic value as well."

"Reliable studies are under way and answers are coming," he said.

#### LITTLE OR MUCH?

Daily dietary requirements for vitamin E have been set by the National Research Council for adults at 30 international units (about 20 milligrams).

But many users take the view that if a little is good, a lot more is better. They take 10 to 50 times recommended dosage.

"Enormous amounts confer no benefit," says Prof. Jean Mayer, Harvard nutritionist. "You can easily get enough through plenty of fruits, vegetables, whole grain cereals, soybeans, peanut or cottonseed oil."

Dr. Evan Shute says people who talk about 20 milligrams are talking about "little E."

The payoff, he insists, is going to come only from "big E," (400 or more milligrams daily).

"Big E is the anti-phobic (heart-protecting) vitamin," he says. "Big E is here to stay. Nothing can turn it back."

#### PRICE FREEZE REGULATIONS ARE CAUSING FOOD SHORTAGE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

### HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the 60-day freeze on prices is causing severe disruption in food and feed processing. It must be changed before further damage is done. Instead of helping consumers, it

is hurting—and badly. Serious shortages are already appearing.

In the past 48 hours, responding to pleas from feed and food industries in Illinois, I have appealed for a swift change in the price freeze in personal conferences to Melvin Laird, White House Director of Domestic Policy, Secretary Earl Butz, Secretary of Agriculture, Roy Ash, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and officials of the Council of Economic Advisers.

I am today placing in the hands of John Dunlop, Director of the Cost of Living Council, my letter summarizing the crisis, supported by exhibits showing how the freeze has already severely disrupted the feed and food industry.

The freeze has placed livestock and poultry feed companies in the impossible situation of having to pay accelerating costs for raw agricultural products. But they are not allowed to pass these increased costs on to the buyer of feed products without filing for and receiving an exemption from the Cost of Living Council. Many of these companies are now losing money and bankruptcy comes closer each day. If they are forced to suspend operations, farmers will be cut off from their food supplies. Unless relief is promptly granted, livestock producers will be unable to buy sufficient feed at any price.

With their feed supplies in jeopardy and other production costs at record high levels, many hog and beef producers are cutting production.

Meat supplies are already limited. With further cuts in production a major meat shortage will soon follow, unless action is taken to encourage production.

At the same time, the freeze is having a negative effect on supplies of other foodstuffs. I have been informed that large food chains are now advising their store operators to stop handling commodities such as tomatoes, potatoes, and citrus fruits, and other food items when their uncontrolled cost to the store exceeds the ceiling they can charge imposed by the freeze.

In my own district, Anderson, Clayton & Co., manufacturers of margarine, shortening, and salad oil, has announced the lay-off of 300 employees because of the freeze. Their costs for raw products have continued to increase while prices they can charge are frozen. They have curtailed production to minimize losses on a majority of their products. Not only has the freeze deprived consumers of Anderson, Clayton & Co. products, it has also frozen many working people out of their paychecks.

The problem is widespread and worsening. Not only are we headed toward a food shortage, unemployment will also increase as a tragic side effect. Action by the Cost of Living Council is urgently needed.

Following is my letter to Cost of Living Council Director John Dunlop and material indicating the severity of the problem.

JUNE 21, 1973.

MR. JOHN DUNLOP  
Executive Director, Cost of Living Council,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DUNLOP: The only hope for better food prices for American consumers is

higher food production. Government policy should be directed to this end.

At best, a price freeze can only serve as a stop-gap measure to economic problems. At worst, it leads to economic chaos. The worst is occurring, largely due to the exemption of raw agricultural products from control. To be specific, chaos has struck the production of feed which is essential to livestock production.

The freeze has placed livestock and poultry feed companies in the impossible situation of having to pay accelerating costs for raw agricultural products. But they are not allowed to pass these increased costs on to the buyer of feed products without an exemption from the Cost of Living Council.

Although the Cost of Living Council is working diligently in evaluating and ruling on requests for exemptions, many companies are anxiously watching profit margins disappear while their requests struggle through government channels already obfuscated by red tape. For many of these companies, bankruptcy comes closer each passing day. Several have informed me that they may soon have to suspend operations, cutting farmers off from their feed supplies. Unless relief is promptly granted, livestock producers will be unable to buy sufficient feed at any price.

This possibility adds only another problem to the many plaguing livestock and poultry producers. Even before the freeze was announced, livestock and poultry production was being cut back. Proposed EPA livestock waste disposal regulations, the ban on DES use, high-priced feed and other accelerating production costs, and the meat price ceiling in effect over two months now are factors causing farmers to question whether raising livestock will be profitable in the future. Many saw a negative answer and cut back on production.

Now, because many see the freeze as threatening feed supplies, many farmers have another reason to scale down the size of their herds and flocks. Initial reports indicate they are doing just that.

At the same time, the freeze is having a negative effect on supplies of other foodstuffs. I have been informed that large food chains are now advising their store operators to stop handling commodities such as tomatoes, potatoes, citrus fruits, and other food items where the uncontrolled raw agricultural product price exceeds the ceiling imposed by the freeze.

In my own district, a major employer, Anderson, Clayton, and Company, has announced it is curtailing operations because of the freeze which will result in the laying off of workers. This company, which produces margarine, shortening, and salad oil, says the ceiling prices have put them in the position of operating at an out-of-pocket loss in a majority of its product lines.

In short, a large segment of our food production industry is in severe financial trouble as a result of the freeze. Not only is our most important industry being disrupted, which will result in unemployment for many, a severe food shortage is just around the corner.

The freeze was designed, in part, to ensure consumers of reasonably priced food. But its result will be that consumers do not have even a reasonable amount of food, at any price. Black markets in both feed and food will soon follow. Then, only the wealthy will have unlimited access to the limited supply of food.

These dire results could be headed off if the price freeze regulations are substantially revised. I respectfully urge you to revise freeze regulations and allow the pass-through of cost increases that occur as the result of increases in raw agricultural products. Your action is urgently needed.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL FINDLEY,  
Representative in Congress.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 21, 1973]

#### ANDERSON CLAYTON TO CURTAIL OUTPUT DUE TO PRICE FREEZE

DALLAS.—The foods division of Houston-based Anderson, Clayton & Co. said it will curtail operations at two of its plants due to the Nixon administration's 60-day price freeze.

Anderson Clayton Foods said the cutbacks at its Jacksonville, Ill., and Sherman, Texas, plants will begin next Wednesday. It said they "will result in the layoff of workers." A spokesman said the extent of the cutbacks and the number of layoffs haven't been decided.

A division spokesman said the federal formula for calculating ceiling prices "puts Anderson Clayton Foods in the position of operating at an out-of-pocket loss in a majority of its product lines." The division called the move "regrettable, but necessary," and said, "We trust this is a temporary situation which will be corrected by the Cost of Living Council in the near future."

The two plants, which together employ about 700 workers, produce primarily fats and oil products, such as margarine, shortening and salad oil.

#### UNITED FRESH FRUIT & VEGETABLE ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D.C., June 19, 1973.

HON. PAUL FINDLEY,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Can document that price freeze affecting fresh fruit vegetable industry distributors and retailers creates severe immediate inequities soon to force shutdown many businesses causing consumer hardship and unemployment. We are advised that food chains are now advising supermarket operators to discontinue handling essential commodities including potatoes, tomatoes, citrus and others when uncontrolled farm prices exceed freeze prices. Urgently need immediate relief, decisions, and clarifications from COLC. Suggest temporary assignment of qualified U.S. Department of Agriculture personnel to assist COLC. Respectfully asks your support and intervention with COLC.

BERNARD J. IMMING,  
Executive vice president.

PARIS, ILL., June 21, 1973.

Representative PAUL FINDLEY,  
2133 Rayburn Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Our company of 265 employees affirms the following telegram sent to Messrs. Nixon, Schultz, Dunlap, Walker, McLane, and Monroe on June 20, 1973.

"The members of the American Corn Millers Federation representing over 90 per cent of the dry corn milling industry strongly urge that the regulations under the economic stabilization program be revised immediately specifically provisions must be made to allow for the pass-through in our prices of the increased costs which corn millers must pay for unprocessed corn which is not under freeze controls. Also the regulations at 6 CFR 140.2 must be changed so that the definition of 'transaction' includes the time of contract. Unless these changes are made corn millers will be forced to operate at substantial losses or to close their businesses. We are in a crisis and immediate action is imperative.

"We are a major supplier of processed corn for cereal and other foods for human consumption as well as feed for animals our closing will jeopardize the employment of tens of thousands as well as eliminate the cheapest food ingredient from the diet of all Americans east of the Mississippi River.

"The price freeze was caused by world wide shortage of feed grains, the weakness of our dollar and the surging price of gold. The price freeze exempting exports in no way alleviates these pressures with the results that

commodities such as corn are not available at all to the domestic user at a price which he can pay, process and sell at the ceiling prices imposed by the price freeze. The result is absolute chaos in the entire food industry of which we are a major factor.

"Your immediate help and assistance to bring this serious matter to the attention of proper Government officials is urgently requested as we have been completely unable so far to get the ear of anyone to listen."

W. FLOYD McCRAE,  
President, Illinois Cereal Mills.

#### MOORMAN FEED COMPANY

The Moorman Feed Company of Quincy, Illinois supplies approximately 15 percent of the total feed used by the livestock and broiler industry of the United States. In Quincy alone, the company employs approximately 3,000 persons.

Last year, Moorman's profits were 4.43 percent, the lowest rate in the company's 88 years. Last month, their profits were 3.05 percent.

All feed manufacturers have faced volatile pricing of raw agricultural commodities under Phases II and III. But because they were able to pass cost increase on to purchasers, they managed to hold their own, if not make sufficient profits.

But under the price freeze of June 8, it is rapidly becoming impossible for Moorman's to continue manufacturing feed.

Since June 8, the cost of corn has increased to them by 60c a bushel. Soybean meal is \$40 per ton higher. Meat scraps has increased by \$85 per ton. And dried blood and fish meal cost between \$400 and \$600 per ton and are virtually impossible to get.

Moorman's estimates that at present prices they will lose \$20 to \$30 per ton to produce feed, or approximately \$250,000 to \$300,000 per week. Although they have reserves, their ability to continue operation is limited. If they have to close their doors, within one week many poultry, pork and beef producers will have orders for feed denied.

Moorman's is appealing to IRS for an exception.

#### PORK PRODUCTION IN ILLINOIS

The Illinois Pork Producer's Association currently has a survey underway to determine status of hog production in Illinois.

On the basis of limited returns, all respondents agree that pork production is being curtailed. Estimates on degree of cut-back range from 3 percent to 20 percent. The swine marketing points around the state are also being asked to provide information on numbers of swine being marketed. Again, based on early returns, virtually all agree that marketings are off substantially. Estimates range from 5 to 10 percent. At the same time, reports continue to mount that sow marketing has increased, even pregnant sows are being sold.

This means many farmers are electing to not hold breeding stock back to expand their herds. In other words, production is being curtailed.

In addition, some hogs are being sold at weights of 170 to 180 pounds, substantially under normal marketing weight. Farmers are electing not to continue fattening the hogs with expensive feed with the result that less meat is available to the consumer.

With less pork available for consumption in coming months, high consumer demand coupled with diminishing supplies is building pressure behind the price freeze and the cost of pork will certainly skyrocket when the prices are decontrolled.

#### OPINIONS REGARDING AFFAIRS OF COUNTRY

#### HON. RICHARD C. WHITE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, it is my sincere belief that the solid citizens of west Texas are most deliberate and conscientious in their thinking regarding the affairs of their country, and therefore I believe it would be of distinct benefit to my colleagues for me to share the views of my constituents on some of the major issues of the day. I submit for the Record the results of a recent questionnaire sent to the residents of my district, and I think it significant to note that I received well over 10,000 responses. Following are the results:

#### [Answers in percent]

1. Do you feel, in general, that the President is encroaching upon the powers of Congress?

Yes ..... 47  
No ..... 39  
No opinion ..... 14

2. Do you feel the President has the right to impound funds appropriated by Congress?

Yes ..... 33  
No ..... 63  
No opinion ..... 4

3. Do you approve of all of the announced cuts in the President's budget for Fiscal 1974?

Yes ..... 44  
No ..... 49  
No opinion ..... 7

4. Are you willing to have your favorite Federal program cut, as well as others, in order to halt deficit spending and to allow reductions in the national debt?

Yes ..... 68  
No ..... 25  
No opinion ..... 7

5. Should the U.S. Postal Service be restored to the direct control and responsibility of the Congress and the Executive Department?

Yes ..... 60  
No ..... 26  
No opinion ..... 14

6. If the Postal Corporation remains independent, should its employees, who now have the right of collective bargaining, also have the right to strike?

Yes ..... 17  
No ..... 77  
No opinion ..... 6

7. Do you favor legislation to create a Federal Consumer Protection Agency?

Yes ..... 64  
No ..... 31  
No opinion ..... 5

8. Should Federal monies be used to assist day care centers for working mothers?

Yes ..... 39  
No ..... 57  
No opinion ..... 4

9. Should funds from the Highway Trust Fund be used for the development of urban mass transit?

Yes ..... 16  
No ..... 63  
No opinion ..... 11

10. Do you favor a mid-decade census, by sampling, in addition to the 10-year census?

Yes ..... 19  
No ..... 59  
No opinion ..... 22

11. Do you favor making accessible to the public census information on individuals after a period of years (such as 72 or 100 years)? Presently the law requires such information to remain confidential.

Yes ..... 22  
No ..... 56  
No opinion ..... 22

12. Legislation to establish a national health insurance program will receive much attention from the 93rd Congress. Do you favor:

a. A private approach—a program financed by a system of tax credits and administered by a combination of existing private insurance companies?

Yes ..... 18  
No ..... 50  
No opinion ..... 32

b. A public approach—a program administered by a government agency such as the Social Security Administration, and financed with Federal revenues?

Yes ..... 39  
No ..... 46  
No opinion ..... 15

c. A mixed public and private approach—administered through private insurance carriers, financed by premium contributions and tax advantages, and State and Federal funds?

Yes ..... 29  
No ..... 41  
No opinion ..... 30

d. No program of national health insurance?

Yes ..... 23  
No ..... 52  
No opinion ..... 25

13. As one solution to the energy crisis, would you favor higher prices being charged by energy suppliers to encourage exploration and production?

Yes ..... 34  
No ..... 56  
No opinion ..... 10

14. Do you favor the Alaskan Oil Pipeline to increase our supplies of oil and gas, despite the claims that this could disturb the environment?

Yes ..... 73  
No ..... 21  
No opinion ..... 6

15. Should the Federal minimum wage law be increased from \$1.60 per hour to:

a. \$2.00?  
Yes ..... 30  
No ..... 35

b. \$2.10?  
No opinion ..... 35

c. \$2.20?  
Yes ..... 1  
No ..... 45  
No opinion ..... 54

d. No increase?  
Yes ..... 47  
No ..... 26  
No opinion ..... 27

Yes ..... 42  
No ..... 28  
No opinion ..... 30

16. Should the Federal Minimum Wage Law be expanded to cover some industries and businesses not presently covered, for example, certain hospital and restaurant workers?

Yes ..... 57  
No ..... 37  
No opinion ..... 6

17. Would you favor legislation allowing for contracting alien workers for specific periods and conditions with approval of the Secretary of Labor, if no resident labor is available?

Yes ..... 66  
No ..... 30  
No opinion ..... 4

18. Would you favor requiring green card holders (permanent resident aliens) to live in this country? Presently the law only requires "intent" to reside.

Yes ..... 59  
No ..... 29  
No opinion ..... 12

19. Do you favor legislation to require proof of U.S. citizenship or designation of work eligible alien status before issuance of social security card and numbers?

Yes ..... 86  
No ..... 9  
No opinion ..... 5

20. Do you favor legislation prohibiting TV blackouts for professional and college sports events in the originating area if the event is a sell-out?

Yes ..... 62  
No ..... 27  
No opinion ..... 11

21. Should families sending their children to private elementary and secondary schools receive tax deductions for tuition paid?

Yes ..... 32  
No ..... 62  
No opinion ..... 6

22. Do you agree with the Supreme Court decision establishing the legality of abortion during the first six months if the woman and her physician agree?

Yes ..... 64  
No ..... 25  
No opinion ..... 11

23. Do you favor a program for the Federal government to bond the employment of ex-convicts as a major step toward prisoner rehabilitation?

Yes ..... 57  
No ..... 31  
No opinion ..... 12

24. Do you favor tax credits for employers who hire ex-convicts?

Yes ..... 35  
No ..... 56  
No opinion ..... 9

25. If the Supreme Court upholds forced busing as a means to achieve racial balance in public schools, would you favor a constitutional amendment to prohibit such busing?

Yes ..... 80  
No ..... 17  
No opinion ..... 3

26. Should Congress prohibit the manufacture and sale of inexpensive snubnosed handguns, known as "Saturday Night Specials?"

Yes ..... 51  
No ..... 35  
No opinion ..... 14

27. On the question of a newsman's confidentiality of sources of information, do you favor:

a. Absolute immunity from disclosure of sources.  
Yes ..... 29  
No ..... 50  
No opinion ..... 21

b. Immunity from disclosure except on matters of National security?

Yes ..... 51  
No ..... 22  
No opinion ..... 27

c. Immunity from disclosure except on matters of commission of crime?

Yes ..... 46  
No ..... 28  
No opinion ..... 26

d. No immunity from disclosure of sources?

Yes ..... 36  
No ..... 36  
No opinion ..... 28

28. Do you favor legislation to allow the attachment of up to 50% of a retired military pension if the retiree fails or refuses to pay child support as ordered by a court?

Yes ..... 61  
No ..... 22  
No opinion ..... 17

29. Should complete amnesty be granted to those who left the U.S. or hid in order to avoid the draft during the Vietnam conflict?

Yes ..... 6  
No ..... 92  
No opinion ..... 2

30. Should amnesty with a provision for some form of public service be granted to those who left the U.S. or hid in order to avoid the draft during the Vietnam conflict?

Yes ..... 17  
No ..... 79  
No opinion ..... 4

31. Should Congress enact legislation to prevent the President from using U.S. military forces in other countries without the express approval of Congress?

Yes ..... 51  
No ..... 45  
No opinion ..... 4

32. Should the United States spend between \$3 to \$7 billion in rehabilitation efforts in North Vietnam as indicated by the Administration?

Yes ..... 3  
No ..... 94  
No opinion ..... 3

33. Do you approve of the President's foreign policy efforts regarding Russia and China?

Yes ..... 50  
No ..... 35  
No opinion ..... 15

34. Do you favor withholding certain trade relations with Russia in order to force lower exit fees for Soviet Jews?

Yes ..... 43  
No ..... 40  
No opinion ..... 17

## STRONG SUPPORT VOICED FOR TIERNAN AMENDMENT TO REDUCE FUNDS FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. TIERNAN) will be offering an amendment to H.R. 8825, the HUD-space-science appropriations bill, to cut \$19.5 million from the fiscal year 1974 budget for the Selective Service System. I wholeheartedly support that amendment and urge my colleagues to do the same.

I believe that it would be instructional for Members of the House to review, before tomorrow's vote, the material, compiled by the National Council to Repeal the Draft, which I am including at this point:

### SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

#### APPENDIX I—BENEFITS GAINED FROM CLOSING OUT THE SSS

##### A. Returning powers to the Congress

By the passage of the Selective Service Act in 1948, the Congress loaned its Constitutional powers to "raise armies" and "declare war" to the President. As our history so painfully indicates, Presidents have used these powers and have not consulted the Congress for their war-making ventures. To preserve our system of checks and balances, the powers must be fully regained by the legislative branch of the government.

Although some may think that these powers have been regained with the expiration of the general induction authority on July 1, such is not the case. The President still retains a residual induction authority over more than 5 million deferred men who may be inducted without the permission of the Congress.

Now is the time to end the "temporary re-enactment" of Selective Service requested by President Truman 25 years ago. The loan of the powers may be recalled by shutting down the SSS.

##### B. Reducing the largest category of Federal crime

Selective Service Act violations are the largest single category (21%) of Federal crimes. Furthermore, the evidence is overwhelming that most violations are not reported or prosecuted!

A study of the statistical summaries makes it obvious that most violations of the Selective Service Act are not reported. In CY 1972, for example, almost 60% of the 185 reported violations for "failure to inform local board of current address" came from the state of New Jersey. During the same period, the Selective Service Directors from the states of New York, Illinois, and Wisconsin reported that no such violations occurred! Californians were singled out as the worst offenders for nonregistration. Nearly 65% of the 856 reported violations in CY 1972 came from that state, while in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Florida no such crimes were detected.

During the first quarter of CY 1973, the government concluded 971 draft cases. The conviction rate was 28%, the acquittal rate was 5%, and the charges were dropped in the remaining 67% of the cases. If the Sys-

This freedom may be returned to the people by ending the SSS.

Selective Service denies that these officers could perform the necessary contingency duties. However, they were performed successfully in 1940 by an Army major (Lewis B.

Hershey), a small staff in the War Department and some 400 of these officers.

Such a denial is totally consistent with sociologists' observations of bureaucracy preservation instincts.

#### APPENDIX V—THE NATIONAL COUNCIL TO REPEAL THE DRAFT

The National Council has been in operation since 1969 and has as its objective the repeal of the Military Selective Service Act. It is composed of key individuals from 48 organizations including such diverse groups as the American Civil Liberties Union, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Americans for Democratic Action, and the Young Americans for Freedom, as well as representatives from many churches. Some of our sponsors are Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., Professor Milton Friedman, Bishop William Davidson, and labor leader Emil Mazey. As the diversity of our support suggests, our opposition to conscription is independent of our views on foreign policy and of our political ties or beliefs.

We are most pleased at the progress which has been made in recent months toward eliminating reliance on the SSS and urge you to take the next step by refusing to fund the System for the 1974 Fiscal Year. If any aspect of this issue needs clarification, please call on us.

#### ELECTION OF TEXAS OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT

##### HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1973

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Philip Lewis of Houston, has recently been elected as president of the Texas Optometric Association. I wish to congratulate him on this distinction. The organization also is to be commended for such a distinguished selection.

Dr. Lewis can boast of a fine record of optometric practice and service to the community. Following graduation from Pennsylvania College of Optometry, he served in an Army ambulance company in both the European and Pacific theaters during World War II. He later served at Brooks General Hospital.

A native Houstonian, Dr. Lewis has demonstrated his concern for the development of his profession and the cause of quality optometric vision care. He has

been second and first vice president and a director of the Texas Optometric Association. He also has worked with the committees on grievance, occupational assistance to graduates and undergraduates, and legal and legislative causes. For his outstanding contributions to the status of optometry in the State, he was named Texas Optometrist-of-the-Year in 1968.

His concerns are displayed in civic activities as well. A longstanding member of the Lions Club, Dr. Lewis has served on many committees and in all offices. He has also given his time and efforts on behalf of committees of Congregation Emanu El, of which he is a member.

With such a pattern of service and high standards supporting him, Dr. Lewis and the Texas Optometric Association can anticipate a year of progress and accomplishment. The State of Texas will be the richer, especially in the area of the vision of its citizens. Health is a vital component in the fulfillment of one's life goals. I must applaud TOA for its many contributions to quality vision care.

## SENATE—Friday, June 22, 1973

(Legislative day of Monday, June 18, 1973)

The Senate met at 9:15 a.m. on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. THOMAS J. MCINTYRE, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God of light and truth, in this tangled time, with its confusion of many voices, may we hear once more Thy still small voice echoing down the corridors of time renewing our souls and lifting our vision of a nation under God. Make us men dedicated to eternal values and unafraid of the loneliness of following the highest we know. Reveal the shame of the second best, the heartache of success bought at the cost of cowardice, cunning, or deceit. Let Thy living word have power among us, working in us the miracle of self-giving which is the crowning glory of those who follow the Great Galilean into the new day of His kingdom.

We pray in His holy name. Amen.

#### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The second assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C. June 22, 1973.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. THOMAS J. MCINTYRE, a Senator from the State of New

Hampshire, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. MCINTYRE thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

#### THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 21, 1973, be approved.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations on the Executive Calendar under "New Reports."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The second assistant legislative clerk read the following nominations in the Department of Justice:

Victor R. Ortega, of New Mexico, U.S. attorney for the district of New Mexico for the term of 4 years.

Mitchell A. Newberger, of Florida, U.S. marshal for the middle district of Florida for the term of 4 years.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, it was with a great deal of pleasure that I earlier recommended to President Nixon that Mr. Victor Ortega, of Albuquerque, be renominated for a second 4-year term as U.S. attorney from the district of New Mexico. And I was, of course, pleased when the President recently announced the reappointment. Today, I would like to compliment the Senate Judiciary Committee for its expeditious handling of the appointment.

And it is with complete confidence in Mr. Ortega's ability that I now ask the U.S. Senate to vote to confirm this fine man again as U.S. attorney. There is no question that New Mexicans are proud of him and he has proven during his first term that he is serving our country well.

Those who do their job best are typically those whose work is least noticed. To make an analogy, Mr. President, in sports, the referees and umpires in great professional sports such as basketball, football, and baseball are the ones one hears the least about. As a former participant in professional baseball, I know that those who do their jobs without outward pomp and boisterousness are traditionally the ones whose performance is best.

And I feel that good U.S. attorneys are, like professional umpires and referees, judged on their performance, not on the noise they make nor their apparent involvement in the game. On this scale, Victor Ortega's first term as U.S. attorney has been a huge success. Knowing him, I am confident he will strive to do